

STUDIES IN HEMACANDRA'S DEŚINĀMAMĀLĀ

FOR REVIEW

by

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PUBLISHERS' NOTE

One of the manifold activities of the Parshvanath Vidyashram is to arrange Extension Lectures in the Narottamlal Hansraj Lecture Series on topics relating to Jainology and Prakrit. The first Lecture Series under the scheme was delivered by Dr. Prabodh Pandit on the Prakrit Bhāṣā in 1953. Pt. Bechardasji Doshi delivered the second Lecture Series on the Jaina Canon in 1959. The present book contains the third Lecture Series delivered by Dr. H. C. Bhayani on the Hemacandra's Deśināmamālā in 1963. It will undoubtedly prove a useful study for a student of Prakrit and Apabhraṃśa.

The authorities of the Vidyashram take pleasure in recording their thanks to Dr. Bhayani for accepting the invitation for the Lecture Series. They are also grateful to Dr. V. S. Agrawala of the Banaras Hindu University, who kindly presided over the lectures.

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Preface

The present book is based on the materials collected by me for the three lectures I had the honour to deliver, from December 2 to 4, 1963, in the Shri Narottamlal Hansraj Lecture Series, under the auspices of Shri Parshwanath Vidyashram, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

For a student of Prakrit Apabhramśa (or one of the history of NIA languages) Hemacandra's *Deśināmamālā* (= *Rayanḍalā*) presents a fascinating subject for study. It has been on my mind since 1960 when, while guiding research work pertaining to Deśya words in the Apabhramśa of Puṣpadanta, I had an occasion to examine somewhat closely the work so far done on the DN. Consequently, for the Prakrit and Jainism section of the Twenty-first Session of the All India Oriental Conference (1961) I prepared a paper discussing some words from the DN*. It was intended to be one of a series. The Vidyashram invitation in 1963 for delivering lectures under its Series afforded me, therefore, an eagerly sought opportunity to investigate further a few aspects of the DN and thereby try to extend in a few directions, even by small bits, the work so far done. It is earnestly hoped that the matter discussed in the book would induce some students of MIA to occasionally divert their interest to the many intriguing problems of the Deśya stock of words.

I take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratefulness to Shri Parshwanath Vidyashram and especially to Prof. Dalsukhbhai Malvania, Director, L. D. Institute of Indology, Ahmedabad, for doing me the honour of inviting

* Subsequently the paper was published in the *Bharatiya Vidyā*, XXII, 1962 (pp. 51–56) under the title 'Studies in Hemacandra's *Deśināmamālā*' — a title I have also utilized for the present book.

for the Lecture Series I am thankful to Dr V S Agrawala Head of the Institute of Indology, Banaras Hindu University, who inspite of his many pressing preoccupations kindly presided over the lectures and enriched the attendant discussions with precious bits from his many-vaulted treasure-house of scholarly knowledge I am also greatly obliged to Shri Krishnachandracharya, the then Adhishthata of the Ashram who made all arrangements for the lectures (and my stay at Banaras) with devoted and warm sincerity

Ahmedabad

1965

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Abbreviations

Ap	Apabhramśa
C	Hemacandra's Commentary on the DN
CMC.	Caupannamahāpurīśacarīyam (ed A. M. Bhojak, Prakrit Text Series Vol. III, 1961)
Com.	Commentary (in general or on the DN)
DED.	<i>Dravidian Etymological Dictionary</i> (Barrow and Emeneau, 1961)
DMP.	A Critical Study of the Deśya and Rare words from Puṣpadanta's Mahāpurāṇa and his other Apabhramśa works (An unpublished Ph D thesis of the University of Bombay, by Ratna R Shrivastava, 1962)

MP.	Puṣpadanta's Maḥāpurāṇa (ed P. L. Vaidya, 1937-1941)
NC.	Puṣpadanta's Nāyakumāracarita (ed. H. L. Jain, 1933)
ND.	Nepali Dictionary (R. L. Turner, 1931)
PC.	Svayambhū's Paumacarita (ed. H. C. Bhayani, 1952-1960)
Pischel	Grammatik der Prakrit-Sprachen (R. Pischel, 1900, English translation, 'Comparative Grammar of the Prakrit Languages', by S. Jhā, 1957)
Pk.	Prakrit
PL.	Dhanapāla's Pāṭalacchīnāmamālā (ed. B. J. Doshi, 1960)
PSM	Pāṭasaddamahāṇavo (H. T. Sheth, Prakrit Text Series reprint, 1963)
R.	P. Ramanujaswami (see DN)
Rc.	Svayambhū's Rāṭhanemicarita (unpublished)
SC.	Svayambhū's Svayambhūcchandas (ed H. D. Velankar, Rājasthān Purāṇa Granthamālā, No. 37, 1962)
SH.	Hemacandra's Siddhahemaśabdanuśāsana
Sk.	Sanskrit
s. v.	sub verbo
Ta.	Tamil
Te.	Telugu
Tr.	Trivikrama's Prakṛita Grammar (ed. P. L. Vaidya, Jīvarāja Jaina Granthamālā No. 4, 1954)
w. r.	wrong reading

INTRODUCTION

Hemacandra's *Rayanāṭī* (also called *Deśisaddasamgaho* and *Deśināmamālā*) written sometime in 1015-1050 AD. was the latest and probably the largest of ancient Indian lexicons of a certain class of Prakrit words, which have been known as *deśya*, *deśi* or *deśaja* after the traditional terminology. The *Deśināmamālā* (further abbreviated as DN) is not a quite self-subsisting, independent work. It is one integral part or unit within a larger grammatical and lexical network that was based on a traditionally developed theory of words.

In ancient India language was subjected to analysis and description mostly as a medium of literature and cultivated discourse, confined to a privileged class. Grammatical tradition since its earliest stages was ever deeply concerned about guarding the 'purity' of the language, about the standard usage of the cultured — the *śiṣyas*. Since more than eleven hundred years before Hemacandra, Prakrits too along with Sanskrit had been in use as literary media. It was the constant task of the long line of grammarians reaching up to and beyond Hemacandra to authenticate the stock of words in literary usage as it was naturally and inevitably subject to unceasing renewal.

Literary Prakrits were highly conventionalized and stylized languages, more or less bookish and receiving ceaseless reinforcement from Sanskrit. As one of the aims of Sanskrit grammars was to aid writers and critics, they came to devote sections to rules deriving Prakrit phonology and grammar from Sanskrit. Accordingly the word-stock of literary Prakrits received treatment under a threefold classification: (1) Roots and word stems, which were practically identical with their Sanskrit originals, because their sounds and meaning did not undergo any apparent or noteworthy phonological and semantic modification (*laksanās*) (ii)

Roots and word stems which had resulted from obvious phonological modification of their Sanskrit correspondents (*tadbhava-s*) (iii) The rest of words which as wholes of form-and meaning could not be derived from Sanskrit by applying the usual and accepted rules of phonological and semantic change (*deśya s*) The last of these categories was authenticated through compilations of standard Deśī lexicons In his *Siddhahema* grammar Hemacandra accomplished the task of providing codified rules for deriving the *taisama* and the *tadbhava* classes of words His DN covered the remaining *deśya* class His commentary on the DN opens with the observation that those words which could not be derived from Sanskrit through the admissible rules based on the phonological processes of omission addition and alteration were collected in the DN

While defining the scope of his subject Hemacandra has made it quite clear that he was not out to compile a dictionary of all such words which were during his times colloquially current in various regions i.e the words of regional dialects currently used in day to day intercourse His task was to deal with only that class of underivable words of literary Prakrit which was handed down over an immemorably long and hoary tradition

As previously stated the purpose underlying the composition of Prakrit grammars and lexicons was always to provide to those well versed in Sanskrit dependable convenient and up-to-date aids for composing and understanding Prakrit literature Hemacandra came at the end of a long line of Deśīkaras Some ten are actually cited or referred to in the DN Hemacandra justifies his adding a new Deśī lexicon to the several previously existing ones broadly on three grounds (1) Some of these works comparatively of a recent date, Hemacandra found to be erroneous careless and uncritical The ignorance or misinterpretations on the part of their authors, of earlier authoritative works had created

a great confusion as to the correct form and meaning of many a Deśī expression (2) This confusion was further confounded by the carelessness and erratic practices of the scribes (3) Moreover because the earlier lexicons did not adopt the alphabetical order and word-length principles of item-arrangement, there were no internal checks to guard against the spelling confusion

Hemacandra adopted the alphabetical and word-length-wise arrangement for his work In matters of doubt or difference he made his choice after critical weighing and where he felt the evidence to be fairly divided or undecisive, he accommodated alternative view points At numerous places in the commentary in the DN Hemacandra has cited and discussed authorities and controverted views concerning the form and meaning of the listed items This fact combined with the numerous optional spellings and meanings accepted in his lexicon and the wild profusion of variant readings recorded by Pischel in his edition of the DN give us some measure of the bafflingly difficult problems that Hemacandra was required to face And it highly redounds to his credit that his overall treatment of the Deśīs reveal a high degree of balance, clarity and scientific caution

The same qualities are also evident from the manner he has delimited the scope of Deśī whose working definition, let alone a rigorous one was not so easy to state within the bounds of the then accepted general principles and frame of reference He sets up three criteria for characterizing Deśī words (i) formal non-derivability Those lexical items which were not derivable from Sanskrit in accordance with the recognized rules of derivation were Deśīs (ii) Semantic non-derivability Those expressions which though formally derivable from Sanskrit elements, had a meaning different (though conceptually derivable) from that of the latter were Deśīs (iii) Tradition Some items which, though obviously more or less marginal,

were considered Deśi by a respectable and authoritative tradition and hence they were accepted as Deśis. Because the verbal bases that were not derivable from Sanskrit could take Sanskrit-derived verbal terminations and suffixes, they were technically excluded by Hemacandra from the DN as against the earlier practice, and were listed as Verbal Substitutes in the Prakrit section of his *Siddhahema* grammar. But as a concession to the established practice (and also for convenience of reference), he has recorded most important of them by way of notes in his DN commentary. Here as everywhere, the approach of the Prakrit grammarians in general is found to be more pragmatic than theoretical. If we properly appreciate this point, our modern objections to their lack of rigour and consistency in distinguishing items of Sanskritic and non-Sanskritic origin would lose much of their force and some of them would appear rather like cavil.

Modern studies have succeeded in settling some of the sources of the Deśya strand of the Prakrit vocabulary. Some of these words have evolved from Sanskrit words through complex or less easily discoverable phonological or semantic alteration. Others derive from Old Indo-Aryan material not at all attested in preserved or known literature or attested only in the earliest stage (Vedic) or even further beyond (Pre-Indo-Aryan). Still others are identifiable as Dravidian loans. But even after we set apart all such items that we can now derive or identify from other languages, there remains a very large stock of words as obscure as ever.

Actually the further research work on the DN has to proceed in two closely related directions: ascertainment of the correct form and meaning of a listed item, and ascertainment of its currency and derivation. The first problem has two aspects. Firstly the correct forms of the items as they were recorded by Hemacandra are to be settled. The text of the DN as handed down to us bristles with profuse

and confusing orthographic variants. The textual problems and editorial difficulties have been well outlined by Fischel, who has accomplished the task of faithfully presenting all the textual variants from some seven MSS of the DN¹ and settling the text by and large. But as he has observed, in several cases he felt considerably handicapped due to the absence of any dependable criteria for selecting from among the multiple spelling variants, and in rare cases he tried to seek some help from the New Indo-Aryan material. This latter source of information, left practically untouched by Fischel, but considerably availed of by Sheth and Doshi, can be exploited much more fully now firstly because of the lexicographical works like Turner's *Nepali Dictionary* and *A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages* Mayrhofer's *Kurzgefasste etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindischen* and, Burrow and Emeneau's *Dravidian Etymological Dictionary*, and secondly because of the further historical and comparative work in Indo-Aryan carried out after 1900 A D. A second source of paramount importance now available to us is the considerable amount of Prakrit literature and almost the whole of Apabhramśa literature come to light since Fischel. Much of it remains yet to be explored for settling the forms of the words in DN.

There are, however, indications that the problem of settling the correct form of the Deśi words was already considerably tangled when it was taken up and tackled (fairly reasonably we should say) by Hemacandra. Though in a number of cases Hemacandra did take notice of alternative forms, he could after all work under certain basic assumptions. Further he was bound by respect to tradition and laboured under considerable limitations of outlook and reference facilities as compared to a lexicographer of our

1 Ramanujaswami has collated three more MSS for his revised edition of the Fischel's work

age With our modern approach technique and means we are likely to regard or identify several separately listed items of the DN as only variants of some other items listed elsewhere in the same work It may be also possible for us to discern some general orthographic or phonological traits underlying the formal variation which would have a wider significance for the history of Indo-Aryan

The second aspect of the first problem is the ascertainment of the correct meanings of the listed items as given by Hemacandra In the text of the DN Hemacandra has given Prakrit meaning equivalents or synonyms of the Deśya items In his commentary we find Sanskrit equivalents for the same In many a case these one-word renderings and paraphrases are bound to be ambiguous words can have several meanings—they can be homonymous and one cannot tell which of these is meant in a particular case if there are no restrictive indications To guard against this circumstance Hemacandra has provided illustrative stanzas The devised actual language context demonstrated the use of the recorded items and made it clear which of the several meanings of the paraphrase word was relevant Unfortunately Ramanujaswami seems to have ignored these illustrative stanzas As a consequence he has been forced to make arbitrary choice in ambiguous cases and inevitably on a number of occasions it turns out to be the wrong choice So his English renderings in the alphabetical glossary given at the end of the DN text contain numerous errors Sheth and to a greater extent Doshi have properly consulted the illustrative stanzas and hence their interpretations are free from errors on this account Doshi has regularly given Gujarati translation of the illustrative stanzas some of which are considerably tough or obscure and must have proved fairly taxing Fischel even while condemning (rather unfairly) these illustrative verses as either void of all sense or of an incredible stupidity, was quite conscious of

their exegetical value. Apart from wrong interpretations of ambiguous Sanskrit glosses, Rāmānuja's Indian renderings are also in numerous places vague imprecise or casual. For the wider problem of the authentication of the meanings we have of course to fall back upon the same two means as mentioned before, viz., the Prakrit and Apabhramśa literatures and the New Indo Aryan languages.

And again for tackling the second problem of settling the source and derivation of the Deśya words the same two sources are to be utilized, besides the important work done in the field of historical and comparative Indo Aryan and Dravidian lexicography which has been already mentioned. Studies of early Prakrit and Apabhramśa texts from the exclusive point of view of the Deśya material contained in them would help us much in this direction but unfortunately hardly any systematic attempts have been made so far. One important contribution in this subject is Mrs R. Shrivastava's 'A critical study of the Deśya and rare words from Puṣpadanta's Mahāpurāṇa and his other Apabhramśa works' (1962, unpublished as yet). This Bombay University Ph. D. thesis prepared under my guidance, deals with more than fourteen hundred items, collecting information from various sources and discussing meaning and origin in numerous cases. Obviously many such comparative and critical studies are required for checking up the DV and the lost compilations it drew upon. In the present effort, my immediate aim being to give some idea as to how the problem is to be tackled, I have drawn upon only a few Apabhramśa texts in an illustrative manner.

1. FORMAL VARIATION IN THE DEŚYA ITEMS OF THE DN.

The formal variation among the items in the DN. falls under two distinct categories: variations of purely graphic origin and variations of phonological origin.

Graphic Variation

In the case of variations of graphic or scribal origin, out of the two (or more) variant forms (whether specified in the DN as alternates or not so specified, whether all of them noted by Hemacandra or only one noted), one only is genuine, the other being really a wrong reading resulting from carelessly or ignorantly confusing some two written characters in the manuscript. These scribal errors have no basis in phonology, and if and when fully confirmed, such items can be rejected as 'ghost' words.

Prakrit MSS. frequently confound (1) च and द (or द), (2) च्छ and द्य, (3) ट, ठ, ड and ड, (4) द्ध and द्ध, (5) ड and ड, (6) द and द, (7) द and द. At times (8) द and द, or (9) द and द are misread for one another. Several items of the DN seem to have derived from such confusions.

1. च्/द (or च्/द) variation

(Initial and non-initial)

- 1 चालवासी (3, 8) 'sort of head ornament' (शिरोभूषणमेदः).
चालवासी (7, 59) 'a head ornament' (शिराभरणम्).
cf. Sk. बालपाशः 'hair-band (of precious metal)';
lex. बालपाश्या 'a string of pearls or other ornament for the hair'. So चालवासी may have a scribal origin.
- 2 विह्विओ (3, 13) 'destroyed' (निर्णशित.)
cf. विह्विओ (from विह्व 'to destroy' etc., Sk वि +
दाव 'to put to flight', 'to defeat') (PSM)
For विमिओ and विमिओ see further.

- 3 चिरिचिरा and चिरिचिरा (3, 13) 'stream (of water)' (धारा)
 चिरिषा (3, 21) 'small stream' (तुषारा)
 cf चिरिचिरा (7, 93 com) 'stream' (धारा) according to some
 चिरओ (7, 93) 'small stream of water' (लुगलप्रवाह)
 चिरिषा 'drop' (PSM)
 चिरिचिरा (चिरिचिरा) may be of an onomatopoeic origin cf चिरचिरिआ 'stream, downpour' (PSM), Old Guj चिरिमिरि, Mod Guj झरझर झरझर 'dazzle'
 चिरिषा can be connected with Dravidian *ciru* 'small' (DED 1326) cf चिरा (3, 21) 'small thing', 'small stream' from Dravidian *cikka* 'small' etc (DED 2057) Besides चिरओ there is चिरअय (PSM) 'a small pit dug in the river bed for water' which is supported by Guj बीओ
- 4 चिलिचिड, चिलिचिड (v l चिलिचिड, चिलिचिल, चिलिचिल etc) (3, 12) 'wet' (आद्रम)
 PSM also notes variants चिलिचिड and चिलिचिलिड
 The word occurs in the form चिलिचिड in PC. (39, 6, 2 and 54 11, 1) and MP (20, 10, 11)
 The sense there is 'damp and sticky and hence loathsome or disgusting' It occurs in CMC in the form चिलिचिल (179, 15) and चिलिचिल (226, 23)
 Possibly there has been some confusion with चिलिचिलिडी (7, 70) 'one having a tender and weak body' (कोमलनि स्थापतु) which is to be compared with M चिलिचिल 'to wriggle or slide over the body — snake, worm or similar slimy and soft creature', चिलिचिल 'soft and flabby or oozy, flaccid, mashy; not elastic, firm stiff, tense'

PSM. records विलीय or विलिष 'impure, a dirty thing, dirt' and विलीय 'loathsome, disgusting' (जुगुप्सित)

5. चोरली, चोरलिआ (3, 19) glossed as गहसिह (v. l. सिमा) चोहसिआ, but as थावणकुणचतुर्दशी in com.

बोरली (7, 61) glossed as गहमिअचोहमिहण and explained in com as थावणकुणचतुर्दशीमव जसवविशेष. or that particular day, according to some Variants are बोरलया बोरलिया, बोरली, बोरल, बोरल and बोरिह.

6. लचय (7, 17) 'a kind of grass'.

cf लचइअ (PSM.) 'sprouted'.

- 7 हिचिअ (8, 68), हिचिअ (ibid) 'The children's game of hopping on one foot'.

cf. Guj. हौच 'a particular movement in a folk-dance.'

- 8 बुडो (3, 14) 'the fist.'

हुका (6, 94) 'the fist' (or 'a fistful of rice', according to some — com.).

cf. Guj. बुडो, बुकडो 'a fistful of any eatable for filling the mouth with' (which also supports the view noted in com.).

9. बुडुडो (3, 96) and बोडुडो (6, 96) 'a goat'.

cf. Guj बोडुडो 'a goat' and Pk. बुड् 'to babble'.

So बुडुड, बोडुड seems to be the real word.

10. उचिडिमो (1, 134) 'big in size' (अधिकप्रमाणः), 'immodest' (विमुक्तमर्याद).

cf. उचिडिमो (PL) 'immodest' (मुक्तमर्याद).

11. कबाल (2, 52) 'a place of work or business, a house'.

One of the variants is कबाल कच (2, 2) 'work' (कार्यम्) derives from Sk. कृत्यम्. So कबाल i. e. कबालम्

derives from कृत्यालयम् (i. e. कृत्य + आलयम्). cf. H. कचहरी etc. from Sk. *कृत्यपरिका (IAL. 3429), and Modern Guj. H. कार्यालय.

Loss of final य of कृत्यालय is paralleled by कमल for कसल and द्विज for द्विजय (SH. 8, 1, 269),

12. कुडुचिञ् (2, 41) and कुडुञ्जीञ् (PSM. 1. See further.
13. For उज्जोच (1, 98) 'canopy', चिच (3, 9) and चिचर (3, 9) 'flat-nosed', विचोभभो (7, 68) 'pillow' accepted in the text, there are variants having च् for -च्. That the latter are genuine is seen from उज्जोच occurring in Pk. and Ap. literatures, from Guj. चीधु 'flat-nosed' (M. चीबा 'compressed'), from Ap. छिचर 'flat-nosed' (PC. 1) and from विचोवणय (6, 98), विचोभ and विचोभण (PSM. 1. So too पिच (6, 46) 'water' against the accepted पिच्च is supported by NC. 5, 10, 28. चिरमाल् (7, 72; SH. 4, 193) 'to wait' is preferable to चिरमाल् 'to wait' (PSM.). So also छिचोलो (3, 28) 'pursing the mouth in contempt' (निन्दार्थं मुखविकृणनम्) for छिचोलभो (PL.). कुडुचिञ् (2, 41), 'crab' against कुडुचिञ् (PL.) is supported by Guj. करचलो.
14. In the case of विणं (7, 57) 'the tail' (पुच्छम्) [cf. छिणं (3, 36) and छिणालुभं (3, 29), छेप (PSM.) and Sk. छेप in the same sense (ND. s. v. छेपारो and छेष्टि)] and विण्यं (7, 89) 'alms given in the

* चिरदी (or चिरिदी) (GS. 1, 91) (noted also by PSM, but erroneously as 'दे १. ९१' for 'गा १९१') 'alphabet', should be चिरदी (or चिरिदी) as shown by Guj. चरदी or चरडु 'the post-consonantal vowel sign for a short or long u'.

- ∴ 'thrashing floor' (दलमिक्षा), 'charitable gift' (दानम्)
[cf. छिपे (3, 36) 'alms' (भिक्षा) and छिपालो (3, 28)
'a ox fond of corn' (सस्यासक्तो गौः)] we cannot say
'whether च् stands for च्, which can explain variation with छ्.

2. च्छ / त्थ variation

15. कोत्थरं (2, 13) 'skill' (विज्ञानम्).

In the com. Hemacandra notes कुत्थरं as a variant form. Many MSS. read कोच्छरं and कुच्छरं for the accepted form. The forms with च्छ are supported by actual occurrences at MP. 4, 18, 1; 9, 18, 6; 28, 27, 14; 48, 4, 7; 84, 3, 16; 86, 8, 2. At some of these places the word is glossed with दक्ष, मनोज्ञ, मनोहर or कौतुकोत्पादक. But in all these contexts दक्ष i. e. 'skilful, competent' fits well. See DMP. s. v. कोच्छर, कुच्छर R. incorrectly renders विज्ञानम् as 'knowledge'.

3. ट / ढ / ढ / ढ variation.

16. बढो (7, 83). 1. 'unmarried'; 2. 'devoid of affection, unkind' (निस्नेहः); 3. 'piece' (खण्डः); 4. 'cheek' (गण्डः), 5. 'servant' (मूला).

1. Guj. बाँढो 'unmarried' presupposes a form बंढओ. So in this sense we should have बढो for बढो.

3. Sk. बण्ट 'share, portion', Pk. बटग, H. बाँट, Guj. बाँट; Sk. बण्टति 'divides, shares, allots', Pk. बट् etc. show that the form should be बंढो and not बढो. See ND. s. v. बाँड्नु, बाँडो, बाँड. cf. Sk. (lex.) बण्ड् 'to share'.

If खण्डः means खण्डित 'broken, maimed', we have to compare Sk. वण्डः (also spelt वण्डः, वण्टः, वण्डः), Guj. बाँडो 'tailless, maimed'. See ND. s. v. बाँडो.

5. DN. 6 88 notes वयो 'servant', though Sk. (lex) has वण्टः and वण्टः in the meanings 'tailless or crippled, unmarried, servant, dwarf'. SH. 8, 4, 447 has वंठो 'dwarf' (PSM). Guj. वण्टियो 'dwarf', वण्टु 'dwarfish', presupposes a form वंठो.

17. कुडुचिअं (v. l. कुडुं, वडुं, वडुं, वडुं, वडुचिअं) (2, 41) 'sexual intercourse' (सुरतम्).

cf. कोट्टुम् = रम् (2, 50; SH. 8, 4, 168); कोट्टुमिय = रतिक्रीडाविशेष (PSM.); कोट्टुमिड (v. l. कोडमिड) = सुरतम् (PC. 14, 11, 8); कोट्टुमिय (v. l. कुं) 'ibid.' (PC. 79, 11, 4). PSM. notes also कुडुंसीअ. cf. PSM. वट्टमगं, and वट्टमग, वट्टमग = वर्तनक.

18. शदलिआ (3, 55) 'moving about' (चङ्कमणम्).
शडुली (3, 61) 'sport, play' (क्रीडा).
शौडलिआ (3, 60) 'Risalike play' (रासकमदसी क्रीडा).
But there is also शद् (SH. 8, 4, 161) = भ्रम्.

19. पडुआ (6, 8) 'kick' (चरणपात).

Other synonymous words given are पटपरा and पडुला (for पडुला?). One of the variants is पटुआ (or पटुया).

Guj. पाट्ट (f.) 'kick' presupposes पटुआ.

20. मट्टुहिअ (v. l. मट्टुं, मट्टुं मट्टुं, etc.) (6, 146) 'turbid' (कलुषम्)

The meaning 'the anger of a married woman' (परिणीतायाः कोपः) is obviously metaphorical. So also the third meaning 'impure' (अशुचि). R.'s meaning 'tear' (अश्रु) is incorrect. It is based on a misunderstanding of the Pk. synonym अमृद्. PL. 158 has पट्टुहिअं = कलुषं जलम्. The two appear to be the same. The latter is connected with प्र + डृह्, छोड़ 'to

make turbid', cf पृष्ट = शुभ् SH 8, 4 154, DN 6, 29, दोह 'to muddle' PC 2, 13 4, 26, 11, 3, SH 8, 4, 439 (3). आडोह PC 4, 10, 3, 26, 7, 1, 76, 9, 5 Moreover we have वडुहिअ (1 137) and com says, 'according to some वडुहिअ', in the sense of 'the anger of a married woman' (स्त्रिया वृषितम्) This also fixes up पडुहिअ, cf डुम् 'to shake violently, to agitate (mass of water)'—डुमिय PC 23, 13, 5, आडुम 'ibid'—आडुमण PC 17 10, 4

- 21 ओवड्टी (1, 151) 'knot of the lower garment' (नीवी) Among the variants there are ओवट्टी and उवट्टी PL has उवट्टी Guj, M ओटी 'part of the lower garment crossed to form a knot on the waist' supports the spelling with ट From the mode of forming this knot (viz, by first crossing the border-parts twisted to form cords, and then tucking them up on the sides) we can suggest derivation from Sk अपवर्त्त, Pk ओवट्ट, ओवट्ट

- 22 जरडो (3, 40 com) 'old'

Hem notes this as given by others for जरडो Sk तरण्ड, भरण्ड वरण्ड (from तरण, भरण, वरण) show that वरण्ड (Sl lex) derives from वृ through वरण जरडो was possibly misread for Pk जरडो, Sk जरठ

- 23 डेडुवो (7, 29), डेडुवो, डेडुओ (7, 24) 'a clod' (लोष्ट)

4 ड/ड variation

- 24 वत्तडो, (7, 85) 'handsome' (सुन्दर), 'learned, well-trained' (बहुशिक्षित)

Many a MS reads वत्तट्टो This seems to be the correct reading in the light of Pk वत्तट्टो 'learned,

well-grounded' occurring in Jain canonical texts. It derives from Sk. *प्रासाधे*.

5. ङ / उ variation

25. पिउच्छा (6, 49) 'a female friend' (सखी).

PSM. notes पिउच्छा in the same sense. (It is also used at Sc. 1, 176, 1d.) In view of the scribal tendency to confuse ङ and उ and in view of the parallelism

माड, माउआ = माता, मातृका; सखी

मामि = मातुलानी, मसी

माउछा, माउच्छा = मातृधमा, सखी

पिउच्छा = पितृधसा, सखी

it is likely that really पिउच्छा was nothing but a w. r. for पिउच्छा.

6. ध / ध / व variation

26. धमलो (also धतो) (5, 25) 'broad, extensive' (विरतीर्णः).
cf. धमलो (5, 58) 'ibid.'. Besides there is also वसले (7, 33) = वीर्यम्.

cf. also धूरी (5, 28), पूरी (6, 56) 'a weaver's implement' (तन्तुवावोपकरणम्.).

7. ढ / र variation

27. दोसाणिभ (5, 51) 'purified, cleaned' (निर्मलकृतम्).
cf. रोसाण् (SH. 8, 4, 105; DN. 7, 12) = रुद्ध 'to purify' and रोसाणिभ = रुष्ट (PSM.).

8. म / स variation

28. विमिणो (3, 11) 'hairy' (रोमशः).
cf. विमिणो (7, 64) 'ibid.' and the confusion between च and व.
29. मज्जीक (6, 118) 'fresh' (प्रत्यग्रम्).
cf. सज्जीक (8, 3) 'ibid'.

- 30 सज्जओ (6, 115) 'barber' (नापितः)
cf सज्जिओ (8, 47, v L सज्जिओ, सज्जओ) 'ibid.'.
- 31 मू (6, 137 com, SH 8, 4, 106) and ए (8, 52 com, SH 8, 4 106) 'to break' (भङ्ग).
32. डुम्, डुम् (4, 15 com, SH 8, 4, 161) 'to turn round, wander' (भ्रम्)
- 33 कुम्, कुम् (4, 161 com, SH 8, 4, 161) = भ्रम्
- 34 चिरणामो (5, 27) 'fickle-minded' (चलचित्त, य वदचिदपि धृतिं न बध्नाति)
cf चिरणामो (Tr) which, deriving from Sk हिर न भास्ते confirms the sense given above

Phonological Variation

Besides the graphic variants produced through the carelessness or ignorance of the scribes, we have in DN variant forms which derive from some phonological development in MIA. As Desya words had heterogeneous sources, differing among themselves chronologically as well as regionally it is natural to find in Desya lexicons items that exhibit different stages of phonological development or varying dialectal treatment. Comparison and analysis have revealed the following types of variation

- (1) varying treatment of उ/ओ, इ/ए before a cluster,
- (2) variation between cluster with an initial nasal and one without it,
- (3) variation between two contiguous vowels and their contraction,
- (4) variation between initial क्, च्, ज् or द् and their loss,
- (5) variation between an aspirate and ह,
- (6) variation between an unvoiced stop and its voiced form,

- (7) प / व
- (8) ख / घ.
- (9) म / ब (व).
- (10) म / its loss,
- (11) ढ / ण.
- (12) ढ / ल,
- (13) ढ / ड,
- (14) ढ / ण
- (15) न / ह,
- (16) क्त / क्त्त,
- (17) म् / म,
- (18) dental / cerebra,
- (19) palatal / dental,
- (20) ल / ल्,
- (21) nonaspirate / aspirate,
- (22) single consonant / its geminate,
- (23) nasal / its loss,
- (24) initial vowel / its loss,
- (25) initial syllable / its loss
- (26) medial vowel / its loss,
- (27) cases involving assimilated forms,
- (28) उ / अ,
- (29) ओ / अ;
- (30) cases involving matathesis,
- (31) cases involving haplology,
- (32) unclassified cases

1 उ / ओ and इ / ए variation

As Prakrit had always a short vowel before a cluster, ओ and ए in such a position were always short. There being no special character or device to represent short ओ and short ए, they were written loosely either as

ओ, ए or as उ, इ. Moreover, in some dialects, ओ, ए, उ and इ in close syllables seem to have undergone some change in quality also, as is shown by MIA. and NIA. evidence though its exact character and conditions are as yet more or less undefined. Hemacandra has noted in his grammar these variations (SH. 8, 1, 85; 116) and has also made remarks under DN. 2, 101. At several places in the DN. com. too he has noted such variants See Pischel §§ 84, 119, 122, 125, 127.

(1) उ/ओ and इ/ए Variations

(i). An ओ (or ए) variant (as the case may be) for the following has been noted by Hemacandra in the commentary (or elsewhere):

35-49. उक्तादिभ (1, 112), उक्लिणं (1, 130), उच्छेदं (1, 136), उच्छेदो (1, 101), उक्तमण (1, 103), उक्तदिभ (1, 133), उत्तल्लभो (1, 119), उत्तल्लभ्यता (1, 122), उत्तल्लभं (1, 103), उक्त्तं (2, 33), चुज (3, 14), छिड (3, 35; 3, 39), भुक्त्तो (6, 106), रिक्त्तं (7, 14), छको (7, 23).

50-52. For कोत्थरे (2, 13), छोत्थत्य (3, 33) an उ-variant is noted in the com.

जोक्त् (4, 44 com; SH. 8, 4, 143) and गुक्त् (SH. 8, 4, 143) 'to throw' (क्षिप्).

(ii). There are other cases of doublets, which though given by Hemacandra as independent items, come under this category :

53. उद्दाल् (SH. 8, 4, 125), ओद्दाल् (1, 163) 'to snatch'.

54. उरुद्धो (2, 34), कोत्तुओ (2, 65) 'jackal'.

55. कोक्त् (2, 50), उक्त् (SH. 8, 4, 76 com.) 'call' (व्या+ह).

56. કુંદેઓ (2, 37) 'village headman'.
કોંડિઓ (2, 48) 'one who creates dissensions among the village people and becomes deceitfully the master of the village'.
57. મુચ્છો (6, 133) 'the beam of a house'
મોચ્છો (8, 4) 'ibid'
58. ઘુલ્લણ (6, 94), ડચ્છુલ્લ (1, 128) and ઘુલ્લાસાર (6, 95) on the one hand and ઘોલ્લડ (6, 96) and ઘોલ્લો (7, 80) on the other
59. રેંકિઅં (7, 14) 'thrown or blamed' (આશિષ), 'concealed' (લીન), 'put to shame' (ઘોલ્લિય)
cf. લિંકિઅં (7, 28) 'thrown or blamed' (આશિષ), 'concealed' (લીન)
- 59a રોચ્ (7 12 com., SH. 8, 4, 185) 'grind' (પિપ્),
દચળી (7, 8) 'grind-stone' (ચરદી)
- 60 સિંવાશી (8, 29) 'snorting sound' (નાસિકાનાદ).
cf. સેવાશો (8 43) 'snapping sound produced by the thumb and the middle finger' (ચત્પુટિકાનાદ).
- (iii) In other cases we have a corresponding ઓ- or ડ- variant (or એ- or દ- variant) as the case may be, occurring in Pk or Ap literature and mostly recorded in PSM:
61. ઓલ્લણ (1, 155) 'upper garment'; ઓલ્લિયા (PSM.) 'ibid'
હલ્લિયા (PSM.), હલ્લણ (PC.) 'ibid'.
62. ઓત્થરિઓ (1, 169) 'attacked' (આક્રમ્ન).
હત્થરિઓ (PSM; PC; MP.) 'ibid'.
63. ચિલ્લો (3, 10) 'child'.
cf. ચેલ્લ, ચેલ્થ (PSM.) 'pupil'.
64. ચુપ્પાલઓ (3, 17) 'window'.
cf. ચોપ્પાલ (PSM.) 'ibid'.

65. छिडिआ (3, 36) 'adulterer'.
cf. छेछई (PSM; PC) 'adulteress'.
66. छेदी (3, 31) 'small lane' (लघुरथ्या).
cf. छिडिआ, छिदी (PSM.) 'an opening in the fence serving as a passage'.
67. छेतार (3, 32) 'worn out household utensils like winnowing fan etc.' (जीर्ण शर्पायुषकणम्).
छितार (PSM.) 'ibid.'
68. डवो (4, 11; 2, 73) 'man of an untouchable caste' (शूद्रव).
डौवो (PSM.) 'ibid.' cf. Sk. डोम्ब, डुम्ब, डोम.
69. दिक्क (4, 15 com.; SH 8, 4, 99) 'roar' (गर्ज्).
देक्क (MP. 55, 5, 1) 'ibid.'
70. सेडो (5, 23) 'locust' (शलभ).
तिडो, तिडी (PSM.) 'ibid.'
71. दुगुदो (5, 44) 'elephant'.
दुगोद (PSM.; Ap literature) 'ibid.'
72. पेडारो (6, 58) 'a cowherd, a buffalowherd'.
पिडारो (PSM.) 'ibid.'
73. मुक्कल (6, 147) 'wilful, unrestrained' (स्वैरम्); मुक्कलिओ (1, 156 com.)
मोक्कल (SH. 1, 4, 365; PC.) 'unrestrained, free, unbound' (मुक्त).
74. हुडा (8, 70) 'stake' (पणः).
होडाओ (PSM.) 'ibid.'
- (iv). In other cases we have a variant in NIA. derivatives.
75. उडो (1, 85) 'well-digger'.
cf. Guj. ओट 'ibid.' (From Kannada ओड).

76. लुग (2, 74) 'cottage, room' (उरी) H 3596
cf Guj M खोली 'room, single room used as
a tenement' (IAL 3946)
- 77 पोंका (6, 86) 'noise to scare away' (भीषयित्वा शब्द)
cf Guj फूफागे फूफाडो फूफवागे, फूफवाडो 'hissing of an
enraged snake etc', H फुफराना 'hiss'

Besides we have ओठणु (Guj), ओठन (H), etc.
(IAL 2547), चेले (Guj), चेला (H) etc (ND चेनी)
छोड़, छोरी (Guj etc) (ND छिड़) डोम (H), etc (ND
डुम), तीह (Guj), तिहो (H) etc, पिंजारो (Guj; मोकल्लु
(Guj), होह (Guj, H, M etc.) (ND होह).—these
support one of the variants in the pairs given just above

(2) Variation between a cluster with an initial nasal and one without it.

Prakrit grammarians have taken note of sporadic nasalization in clusters. They have collected the instances under वक्कादि or अन्धादि group. See Pischel, §74. Conversely a nasal cluster has become a long consonant or the nasal is lost.

- 78 अइरिषो (1, 26) (कयावन्ध)
Hemacandra rejects (in com.) अइरिषो which, he
says was erroneously read by some. Tr has अइरिषो
- 79 अयतचिअ, अवअचिअ (according to some) (1, 47)
'plump fleshy' (उपचितम्, शसलम्)
The forms derive from *अतितयितम् (Doshi), *अवत
यितम् cf तय् 'to contract,' आतय् 'to cause coagu-
lation', तक् 'butter-milk'
- 80 अंछिम (1, 14) आकृष्टम्
अच्छिचिअच्छी (1, 41) परस्परकर्मणम्

- 81 चुडय (2, 71) 'stumbling' (स्खलितम्)
This is probably the same as *चुडय, denving from
चुड् cf उक्चुड्, पक्चुड् etc
- 82 गुलुच्छ (7, 92) 'turning round' (भ्रमितम्) has a
variant गुलुछ cf Sk गुलुच्छ and गुलुछ 'bunch'
- 83 चुपालओ (3, 17) 'a window' (गराक्ष) cf चुपालओ
(PSM) 'ibid'
- 84 चुओ (3, 15) परिशापित
वृच्छ (5, 14) अवशुष्कम्
- 85 णदिअ (4 19) 'the roar of a lion' (सिंहरतम्)
cf Pk णदिअ from Sk नर्दितम्
- 86 पमुलो, पमुलो (6, 82) 'released', 'left' (मुक्त)
- 87 फुक्की (6, 84) 'washerwoman' (रजकी)
वप्फुकिआ (1, 114) 'ibid'
cf हिक्का (8, 66) 'washerwoman'
- 88 बिबोवणय (6, 98) 'pillow'
cf बिबोवअण and बिबोअ (PSM) 'ibid'
- 89 पप्फुअ (6, 64), पप्फुअ (6 12) दीर्घम्
- 90 रिङ्ग (7, 6) 'lute' and लिको (7, 22) 'child' (बाल)
- 91 सिबोर (8 28) 'straw' (पलालम्)
cf सिप्पीर 'straw' PC 47, 6, 1 (gl शुष्कतृण), 62,
11, 4 etc, DMP 779, PSM also सिप्पिर
सिप्प (8, 28) सिप्पीर (3, 28) 'ibid'
- 92 सिप्प, (8, 32 com. 8, 4, 96)
सिप्प (PSM) 'to sprinkle (सिच्)
- 93 हिडोलण (8, 76), हिडोणय (8, 76) when compared
with हिडोण (i.e. metathesis of हिडोण B 69) show
ण् for ङ or simplification of a conjunct

(3) Vowel contraction

There are several cases wherein items having contiguous vowels are found with their vowels contracted
For vowel contraction in Pk see Pischel, § 165-168

The cases involving य् and व् also are included here

We have contractions of (i) आअ > आ, (ii) अइ > ए
(iii) अय > ए, (iv) अउ > ओ, (v) अव > ओ, (vi) उअ > ऊ(उ),
(vi) एअ > ए, (viii) आअ > ओ

(i) आअ (आय) > आ

- 94 कण्पायलो (2, 22), कण्पाओ (2, 53) 'coagulated milk' (निलाग)
95 डाअल (4, 9) 'the eye', दाअल (< दाअलल) (5, 38) 'ibid'
96 पाडरण (6, 18) 'falling at the feet' From पावडण < पाववडण, Sk पादपतनम्
97 पामहा (6 40) 'crushing grain with feet' From पावमहा, Sk पाद + *महा
98 राअला राला, राला (7 1) 'the विवक्षु creeper'
99 वावडतो पावली (7, 88) 'an adulterer, a profligate' (विद, आर)

(ii) अइ > ए

- 100 अइरानी (1, 58), एरानी (1, 147) 'Indra's consort' (इन्द्राणी)
101 मइहरो (6, 121), मेहरो (ibid, com) 'the village headman' (ग्रामप्रभार)
cf PSM मयहरो

(iii) अय > ए

- 102 वेणिअ (7, 75) 'censure' (From *वयणिअ Sk वचनीयम्)
For the shortening cf Pk पाणिअ, Sk पानीयम्

- 103 वयली, वेली (7, 34) 'sort of creeper' (निद्राकरी लता).
 104 मेढमो (6, 139) 'a deer snare' (मृगतन्तु)
 This derives from मयडमो < Sk मृग दम 'a deception for deer' cf Pk दमो, दमो With मृग-तन्तु cf lexical मृगजालिका in the same sense

(iv) अउ > ओ

- 105 तउवट्टिआ, तोवट्टो (5, 23) 'sort of ear-ornament called त्र्युपट्टिका in Sk'
 106 षउहारी बोहारी (6, 97) 'broom' derive from बहुभारी i.e. बहुकारी 'the multiplier the bringer of abundance', the euphemistic coinage for the tabooed word समजगी or its equivalents

- 107 मढही (6, 117) मोडा (6 117) जू

(v) अघ > ओ (उ)

- 108 दवति (Ap literature) 'quickly, suddenly'
 दुति (from दोति) (5, 41) 'quickly' (दीप्तम्)
 109 दवरो (5, 35) 'thread' (तट्ट) (cf Guj दारो H दोरा)
 दोरो (5, 38) 'a girdle (कटिसूत्रम्) cf Guj दोरो in Old Guj कणवदोरो, Mod Guj बंदोरो in the same sense

(vi) उम > उ

- 110 दुभम (SH 8, 1, 119) 'fine cloth' (cf Pk दुपुद, Sk दुहलम्)
 दुप (5, 41) 'cloth' (वस्त्रम्)

(vii) एअ > ए

- 111 बेभरिओ (7, 77, SH 8, 4, 89) 'inland (अग्रुणम्)
 बेरिओ (7, 77) 'jeweller' (रत्निकारः)

(vii) ओअ > ओ

- 112 पोअइआ, पोइआ (6, 63) 'sort of creeper' (निद्राचरी
सता) (cf Sk पोतकी)

(4) Loss of the initial stop.

In a number of cases we have alternate forms with the difference of the initial stop. The general trend in Prakrit was to preserve the initial stop but at the beginning of the second number of a compound, the stop was liable to be treated as in the word interior and elided, depending upon the cohesiveness within the compound (Pischel, § 184). The words collected below present a mechanical list. No attempt is made to discuss their derivation. Only some of them may have a phonological origin, the others deriving from divergent sources. It will be noted that in the list, words beginning with क predominate. In the case of initial aspirated stop only the aspiration (ह्) is preserved.

- 113 अकेली (1, 7) } 'the As'oka tree'
ककेली (2, 12)
- 114 अमघाडो (1, 8) } 'the अमघागो tree'
कमघाडो (2, 53)
- 115 अविअ (1, 10) } 'told, said,
कविअ (from चव 3, 4, SH 8, 4, 2) } (कथितम्)
- 116 अरविंदरे (1, 45) } 'long' (दीर्घम्)
दरविंदरे (5, 52)
- 117 इरिआ (1, 80) } 'cottage' (इदी)
चिरिआ (3, 11)
cf किरिआ (6, 132) 'ibid'.

- 118 उकुहो (1 91) } 'intoxicated,
 कुकुहो (2, 37) } arrogant' (मत्त)
- 119 उकुहो (उकुहो) (1, 110) } 'heap, heap of
 कुकुहो (2, 13) } refuse or dirt'
 Besides मुकुहो (6, 136) } (राशि, उत्कर निकर
 मुकुहो (, ,) } अवकरराशि)
 पुकुहो (2, 109)
- With उकुहो and मु' cf उव्वहह and मु' (SH 8, 2, 174),
 हरिआ (1, 80) and मिरिआ (6, 132)
- 120 उच्छिह (1, 95) 'hole, opening'
 कुच्छिह (2 24) 'hole or opening in the fence'
- 121 वररी (1, 88) } 'animal' (पशु)
 कुररी (2 40)
- 122 उली (1, 87) 'fireplace' (बुली)
 Pk बुली, Sk बुली 'fireplace'
- 123 ऊआ (1, 139) 'louse' (बूआ)
 जूआ (PSM) 'ibid'
- 124 ऊसारो (1 140) } 'sort of pit'
 कूसारो (2 44) } (गर्तविशेष)
- 125 अल (1, 5) 'day'
 cf वल to morrow, yesterday, dawn, वलकलि 'every-
 day', अणुवाल (1, 19) 'dawn'
- 126 इषम (1, 80) 'smelled'
 जिधिम 'smelled' (PSM)
 cf PSM जिष् 'to smell', जिषण 'smelling'
- 127 धवो (5, 57) 'speed' (वेग)
 cf हव्व = शीघ्रम् 'speedily, quickly' and हाविर (घाविर)

and हाव (8, 75) 'a fast runner, courier' (from Sk घाव 'to run')

(5) Loss of occlusion from initial aspirated stop

- 128 किशो (6, 84) 'a dwarf' (वामन)
 हिशो (8, 67) 'ibid'
- 129 In the light of these, it is not outright speculative to suggest that किरिखी (6, 47) 'kite' stands for किरिखी, which is the same as किरिखी (8, 68)
- 130 कूओ (6, 85) 'blacksmith' (cf PSM कुम्, कुम् 'to blow')
 हूमो (8, 71) 'blacksmith'
- 131 Compare भिमोरो and हिमोर at SH 8, 2, 174

(6) Variation between a noninitial aspirated stop and ह्

- 132 मङ्गफरो, मङ्गहरो (6, 121) 'pride' (गर्व)
- 133 अचिछपरलो, अचिछहरलो अचिछहरिलो (1, 41) 'enemy, dress' (Sk ह्वेय and वेय = Pk वेयो)
 If 'उल्ल' and 'इल्ल' are taken as stem-enlarging pleonastic (or diminutive) suffixes the base can be derived from Sk अक्षिह्व or अक्षिहर.
- 134 चिरिडिहिल (v 1 चिरिडी*, चिरिडि*) (3, 14) 'curds'
 छिडिडिभिल (v 1 छिडिडि*) (3, 30) 'ibid'
 PC 37, 1, 4 has चिरिडिहिल and 34, 11, 3 has चिरिडिहिल
 cf छिडिडो (3, 29) 'cream of curds' (दधिसर)

(7) Initial voicing

There are only two cases both of obscure origin and so equally plausibly explicable as instances of

devoicing or of some other, not necessarily phonological, process

- 135 गोलहा (2, 95) 'the Bimba creeper. *Momordica monadelphica*'
 कोल्हाहल (2, 39) 'the Bimba fruit' (*हल < Sk कलम्)
 Guj घोळ presupposes गोलहम
- 136 भ्रुम्, कुम् (6, 106 com, SH 8, 4, 161) 'to wander' (भ्रम्)

(8) Post-nasal voicing

Against the general Prakrit trend to preserve unchanged post nasal unvoiced stop, Śauraseni exhibits a tendency to voice it if the cluster is *-nt-* (Pischel, § 275) This type of voicing is known to be a characteristic development in the dialects of the Sindh-Panjab area

- 137 वगच्छा (7, 39) 'Śiva's attendants' (व्रमया)
 This appears to be the same as वदच्छा : e वकाक्षा
 'cross-eyed ones'
- 138 बगेरडु (7, 42) 'hag' (सुकर)
 This appears to be the same as *वकेपडु : e पडे
 पातुक् 'fond of falling in mud' cf Guj गळे पडु 'a
 false claimer, a pretender', lit 'One who is in the
 habit of falling upon another's throat'
- 139 किलिच (2, 11) 'a small piece of wood' (लघुदाह)
 कलिज (2, 11) 'ibid'
 cf किलिचिज (G 80) 'a piece of stick (such as can
 be used to cleanse the teeth-crevices)', किलज
 (PSM) 'sort of grass', 'bamboo trough'
- 140 कायबुलो and कामिबुलो (2, 29) 'an aquatic bird'

141. मुमुक्षुत्व (3 31) 'longing and painful uneasiness due to love' (खरखर)
cf मुमुक्षुत्व (मुमुक्षुत्व according to some) (3, 58)
'mental distress (मनोदुःखम्) due to separation, as is clear from Hemacandra's illustration of also दुःख (6, 134) 'mental agitation' मनस आवृत्ता due to separation as is clear from the illustration.
142. मंठी, मंठी (6, 138) 'elephant-keeper's wife'
143. उदनी (1, 87 com), उदनी (1, 87) 'a device consisting of a weighted pole working as a lever for drawing water from a well' (कूटुला)
cf उदनी (1, 87) in the same sense
144. वासुकी (7 55) 'the flower plant kunda
This derives from Sk वासुकी cf Pk वासुकी, वासुकी
Connected with वसु 'spring', not with वासु 'to render fragrant', to perfume'
145. विदुडुओ (7, 65) 'Rahu'
From विदुडुओ < विदुडु (Pischel, § 9)
146. डिप् (4 9) 'to fall in water (उडे पत्)
This is the same as डिप् (4 9 com, SH 8, 4, 197)
'to slip down fall (डिप्) PSM has noted one occurrence डिप् from KP (7, 42)

(9) Voicing of a medial stop cluster

Voicing of an assimilated but originally voiceless, consonant cluster is known from some instances involving -क्ष-. Pischel has noted instances of क्ष > ग्क्ष (§ 326) वित्त- from वित्त- (probably isolated from occurrences with prepositions e.g. पयित्त) provides an instance of -क्ष- > -ग्क्ष- (-ग्क्ष-)

Further intervocalic -प्- had a strong tendency to become voiced (Pischel, § 200), and this would explain the one instance of -स्- > -स्- .

147 अयच्छ (1, 59, SH 8, 4, 181) 'see' (दृश्)

अवयज्ज (1, 48, SH 8, 4, 181) 'ibid'.

These derive from Sk अवचक्ष (Pischel, § 326)

148 विष्पाडिअ (7, 70) 'destroyed' (नाशितम्)

The synonyms noted are विहडिअ and विहिडिअ

cf विष्माडिय० = विनाशित PC 14, 1, 4, 79, 10, 6;

वि०माडण = विनाश 77, 3, 3, = विनाशक 77, 10, 5 Bh

9, 13, 3 It derived from Sk वि + स्फाप्ति. NC 3, 11,

13 has विष्माडिय in the sense 'insulted' (ग्ल अपमानित, ताडित) SDP 1368

(10) The initial प्/व variation

In a number of instances, an initial प्- seems to receive the non-initial treatment i.e. changes to व्- The explanation may be the same as one that serves for the elision of initial stops (p 29), or it may be sought in scribal confusion between प and व

149 पग्गेज्जा (6, 15) 'collection, mass' (निकर)

वग्गेज्जो (7, 38) 'abundant, plenty of' (प्रचुर)

150 पडाली (6, 9) 'row' (पङ्क्ति)

वडाली (7, 38) 'ibid'

For पत्तट्ठा / वत्तट्ठो see under वत्तट्ठो

151 पम्हलो (6, 13) 'filament of lotus, etc' (किञ्जल्क)

वम्हल (7, 33) 'ibid' (केसरम्)

(Hem has illustrated these with the same expression नीमपम्हल, नीमवम्हल)

152 पलद्दी (6, 4) 'cotton' (कर्पास)

वलद्दी (7, 32) 'ibid'.

cf पलसं (6, 70) 'cotton fruit' and पलही (6, 82) 'cotton', PSM. पडही

153 पलराय (6, 26) 'a field' (क्षेत्रम्)

Also पलराय according to Gopala as noted by Hemacandra in the com

154 पाऊ, पाउअ (6, 75) 'sugar-cane'

पाऊ (7, 53) 'ibid'

155 पडलिअ (7, 44) 'piece of flesh roasted on a spit' (छालाप्रोत मांसम्)

cf पडलिअ from पडल् (6, 29, SH 8, 4, 90) 'to cook'. At PC 77 13, 1 पओलिय is used with बडूर 'dried flesh' (cf. DMP. 216, 378, 379)

156 पतडो (7, 85) 'well-versed' बहुशिक्षित and PSM पतडो, पतडो 'ibid' (= प्राप्तार्थः)

157 पडिसर (7, 78) 'base of the fire-place' (बुडीमूलम्)

cf पडिअरो (6, 17) 'ibid'

158 cf also बगो (7, 30) and Pk. पको, बगेबड (7, 42) from पके and पड (< पत्)

159 पपीओ (6, 12) 'the catika bird'

पपीओ (7, 33) 'ibid'

cf पपीहो, पपीहो (6 90) and H पपीहा, Guj. पपैयो.

160 पेंदा (6, 50), पडसुरा (7, 78) 'muddy liquor' (कलुषा सुरा)

161 पेडडो (6, 59) 'a grain merchant, a bania grocer' (कणादिविखेता वणिक्)

पेडडो (7 76) 'a merchant' (वणिज्जह)

162 पीलण (7, 73) 'slimy, slippery' (पिच्छिलम्)

cf पिलण (6, 49, 6 86) 'slippery ground' (पिच्छिलो देशः)

(11) व्/व् variation

This is found in many Sk words also MSS show considerable amount of uncertainty on this point Most Ap MSS have only व् Several NIA languages (e g Bengali, Hindi) have favoured व् at the cost of व् Thus there is an orthographic as well as phonological basis for this variation

व्/व् variation (initially)

- 163 The following words are said in the commentary to have an initial व् according to some authorities.
 वप्पीह, वमाल, बोल, (6, 20)
 बहअ, बलवट्टी (6, 91)
 वप्पाउल बाउली (6, 92)
 बीलय, बीअजमण (6, 93)
 बेड (6, 95)
- 164 Some authorities according to the commentary read बड्ढासो (7, 47) as बड्ढासो,, बेसण (7, 75) as बेसण, बेसक्खिज्ज (7, 79) as बेसक्खिज्ज, बोद्रहो (7, 80) as बोद्रहो, बुण्णो (7, 94) as बुण्णो
- 165 बिसी (7, 61) 'elephant's trappings' (करिशारि)
 This is obviously the same as बिसी (1, 83, 6, 105), बुसि (PSM) 'an ascetic's seat' and भिसी, भिसिआ (6, 105), Sk वृषी
- 166 With बोक्खिहो (7, 80) 'pseudo-brave' (अलीकशूर)
 Compare बुक् (6, 94, SH 8, 4, 98) 'prattle', 'boast' and its derivatives
 Evidence from NIA indicates initial व् for वप्पीह (Guj वपैयो), बोल (Guj), बहअ (Guj, बरु), वप्पाउल (Guj बाफ), बाउली (Guj बावली), बीअजमण (Guj बी), बेड (Guj बेडो), बाज्जओ (Guj बोझो)

(12) म् > व् (वृ)

For this development in Prakrit (especially in Apabhramśa) see Pischel, § 251 (SH 8 4, 397) where dropping of म् is also instanced. Many NIA languages (Gujarati is a limited exception) have changed medial म् to व् (वृ)

- 167 नमसिञ्ज (4, 22) 'present promised to a deity for fulfilment of a desire, and generally to propitiate' (उपयाचितकम्)

Hern notes that according to some the form was नमसिञ्ज

cf Sk नमस्या 'worship, adoration', नमस्यित 'worshipped, adored', M नमस = उपयाचितकम्

- 168 बलमय (7, 48) 'rapidly, hurriedly, soon' (लीघम्)
cf बलविज 7, 48) 'ibid'

- 169 विभ्रमण, विभ्रमण (v) विभ्रमण (7, 68) 'pillow'
cf विघोषण (6, 98), विघोषण (PSM) 'ibid'

- 170 हरिमिग्ग and हिरिमिग्गो (8, 63) 'a stick' (एगुड) The variants are हरिमिग्ग, हरिमिग्ग, हिरिमिग्ग

The latter half of the word seems to be derived from 'मार्ग', which had alternative developments 'मार्ग' and 'वर्ग' (or 'वर्ग') cf आवर्गो (1, 62) from अपामार्ग through अवर्ग and haplologic dropping of 'वृ'.

- 171 मङ्कडय (6, 127) 'a chain ornament for the neck, worn across like the sacred thread, over the left and under the right shoulder'

Most likely this word and मङ्कडय (7, 51) 'an ear-ornament' are of the same origin ((मङ्कडय ?)

- 172 मयडो or मडभो (6, 115) आराम
cf वयडो (7, 35) वाटिका
- 173 मुदी (6, 133) 'a kiss'.
मुदी (6, 98) *ibid.*
cf Ka Te *muddidu* 'to kiss', *muddu* 'a kiss',
Ta *muttu muttu* 'to kiss', Ma *muttu, mutti*
'a kiss' (DED 4063)
- 174 बीसालइ (7, 73, SH 4 28) 'mixes' (मिश्रयति)
It derives from मोसालइ मोसाल् = मीस् (Sk मिश्र) +
causal suffix -आल्-, attested in Pk. तिकलाल्, देकलाल्
etc

(13) Loss of म्

- 175 बिलमा (7, 34) 'bow string'
बिलइअ (7, 92) 'strong (as a bow)' derives from
बिअबिअ = मिलमिअ : c बिलमा + -इअ.
- 176 कूभो (6, 85) 'blacksmith'
कूम्, कुम् (PSM) 'to blow', कूभो (8, 71) 'black-
smith'
- 177 कुकुआ (6, 84) 'the fire of dry lumps of cowdung'
(करीषाग्नि)
(बोडभा 6, 61 also has the same meaning)
cf पुकुमा (PSM) in the same sense

(14) इ > ल्

See Pischel, § 240; SH 8, 1, 102

- 178 कूरुओ, कूरुलो (2, 63) 'merciless unkind' (निर्दय)

- 179 कोलो (2, 45) 'the neck' (ग्रीवा)
cf Sk कोड 'chest bosom, lap the interior of anything cavity hollow'
- 180 डड्ढाडी (v l डड्ढाली) 'pathway through conflagration' (द्वमार्ग)
Tri and others have दड्ढाली
Pischel (§ 222) derives -आडी from वाडी But it is the same as Sk आलि See IAL 1102
cf Pk दड्ढ and डड्ढ 'burnt' डुहोली (v l दुहोली, (5, 43) 'row of trees, avenue' seems to have Sk ह्र or हुम as its first constituent
- 181 वेलबो (7, 75) besides Sk विडम्ब Pk विडब् and Sk विडबक्, Pk विडवग, वेडवग, वेलवग
- 182 हलपो (8 61) 'talkative person, person indulging in empty talk' (बहुभाषी)
cf Guj हणपो 'person given to much senseless talk'
cf Pk हडप, हडप 'sort of vessel or container'
- 183 हेडुका (8 72) 'hiccough' (हिक्का)
Guj हेडकी 'hiccough' presupposes हेडुका, हेडुकिभा
cf पलही 'cotton with its variant फडही

(15) द > ल

See Pischel § 244

- 184 वेदना (or विदना) besides वेल्ना (or वेणय, (7, 65) 'shame bashfulness (लजा)
- 185 कालिवा (2, 59) 'cloud'
cf Sk काद्विनी, Pk कालविणी

(16) च/ट variation

See Pischel, § 241

- 186 कटसी (2, 6), and करसी (SH 8, 2, 174) 'crematorium' (स्मशानम्)
cf Sk कटसी (lex) 'ibid'
- 187 चुडुली (3, 15) 'fire brand, torch' (उत्का)
PSM notes its two occurrences from Pk. literature, as also three variants चुडली, चुडिली, and चुडुलिया.
MP has three occurrences, but the form is चुडलि, glossed as उवाला See DMP s v. चुडलि, where M चुड, Kn चुडि 'torch of twig or branches' are cited for comparison and on the basis of Ka Te *curukku* 'excessive heat or fire' and *curukollu* 'burning fire brand' a Dravidian origin is suggested See also DED 2236 and 2237.
- 188 करयरी (2, 16), alternatively करयरी (corn) 'coarse cloth' (स्थूलवस्त्रम्)

(17) ट/ठ variation.

See Pischel § 257.

- 189 अरिअली (1, 24) 'a tiger'
अलिअली (1 56) 'ibid'
cf PC अलियाट, अलियाडि (glossed as चित्रक, व्याघ्र) and MP अलियाडि See DMP s v अलियाडि Tn has अली.
- 190 करयदी (2, 18) मल्लिका
कलयदी or कणयदी (2, 58) पाटल
- 191 रिक्त (7, 6) 'little, small' (स्तोकम्)
लिको (7, 22) boy 'child' (बाल)
cf M लेका 'boy'

- 192 रैकिअं (7, 14) आक्षिप्तम्, लीनम्
 लिक्किअ (7, 28) आक्षिप्तम्, लीनम्.
 193. वेलुलिअ (7, 77) वैदूर्यम्.
 cf. वेलुरिअं and वेरुलिअ (PSM.)

(18) स > ह्.

See Pischel, § 264

Turner, 'Some Problems of Sound change in Indo-Aryan,' 1960, p. 29.

Bhayani, 'Some Problems of Apabhramśa grammar reconsidered', Indian Linguistics, 25, 1964, 71-76.

- 194 दूहलो, दूहलो (5, 43), 'unfortunate' (दुर्भागः)
 195. पिंहुली पिहुल (6, 47) 'sort of wind instrument made of straw'
 196 रेमिअ (7, 9) 'cut' (छिन्नम्).
 रेहिअ (7, 10) 'with tail cut off' (छिन्नपुच्छम्).
 197 पलही (6, 4) 'cotton' (कर्पासः) (noted also at SH. 8, 2, 174)
 cf पलस (6, 70) 'cotton fruit' (कर्पासफलम्).
 फलही (6, 82) 'ibid.'
 वलही (7, 32) 'ibid '

PSM has noted occurrences of both पलही and वलही from literature. For the latter there occurs also a variant फलही (GS. 549).

(19) क्ख / क्क variation.

This derives from alternative treatments of an original क्. See Pischel, § 317-322.

198. अवजक्किअ, अवजक्किअं (1, 40) 'shaven face' (निवापित मुखम्).

The forms presuppose an original containing *क्ष
It is not clear whether the forms derive from Sk
अपतक्ष्, अवतप् 'to chip off, to chop off'

- 199 अवअवक्ष्, ओअवक्ष्, अवयवक्ष् अवक्ष् अवयवक्ष्, आयवक्ष्,
अवज्य 'to see' (1, 48, 1, 59 com, SH 8 4, 181)
From अवचप्, Pischel, § 326, 499
- 200 छुद्दीरो (3, 38) 'child, moon'
MP 50 12, 12 has this in the sense 'moon'
The gloss on the word is बालचन्द्र At MP 17, 4,
5 we have उद्दीर (v 1 छुद्दीर) in the same sense
Obviously it should be छुद्दीर छुद् and छुद् both
deriving from Sk छुद् A child or moon is meta-
phonically छुद्दीर 'pennet'
- 201 रिक्को, रिच्छा (7, 6) 'old man' (रुद्ध) Possibly a
derivative slang expression, deriving from रक्ष 'bear'

(20) प > म्

cf Pischel, § 261

- 202 समुच्छणी (8, 17) 'broom' (समाजनी)
cf Pk पुछण पुछणी 'a Jain monk's broom' (from
Sk प्राञ्छ 'wipe out') The word, therefore, derives
from Pk समुच्छणी, from Sk सम् + प्रोञ्छ

(21) Cerebralization of dentals

See Pischel, § 218

- 203 तद्दी, (5, 1) 'hedge, fence' (वृत्ति)
(Guj टाटु ताटु)
टट्टा (4 1) 'curtain' (तिरस्करिणी)
(cf H टट्टी, Guj टट्टो, ताटी)

- 204 दिअगे (4, 9) 'post, pillar' (स्थणा).

PL (360) has दिअली

Hemacandra's meaning स्थणा is misunderstood by R who renders it as 'an image', and by Doshi who takes it to be synonymous with पुतलिदा

दिअलिआ (5, 39) 'a fool' (मूढ) is a metaphorical extension of the above meaning

- 205 इदी (5, 33) इड टडी, डिडी (4, 7) 'cloth made from stitched pieces' (सूच्या मषण्ठानि वस्त्राढानि, सूतोवपन्तिवस्त्र युगलम्)

cf Guj इडियु इडियु in the same sense

- 206 दालिअ (5, 38) 'eye'

डायल (4, 9) 'ibid' Besides there is पायल (6, 38) 'eye'

- 207 कुदीर (2, 39) 'the fruit of the Bimba plant, Momordica monadelpha' (विड्या वलम्)

cf तुदीर (5, 14) 'the fruit of the sweet variety of the Bimba plant, Momordica monadelpha' (मधुरविम्बम्)

R incorrectly renders मधुर here as 'charming' It is in contrast with the तिक्ल or कट्ट variety (as in कट्टुतुण्डी or तिक्लतुण्डी)

Cf Ta *tonlas*, Ma *tonls* Ka *tonde tonls*, *konde* (DED 2880), Sk तुण्डिका, तुण्डिकेरी, तुण्डिकेशी, M तोडकी, तेंडली

Guj टीडोरू and M तेंडली differ from the rest in having a front vowel in the first syllable, against the back vowel of other forms For the variation between the dental and cerebral cf तेंडुअ below

- 208 तेंदुभं (5, 17) 'Diospyros embryopteris' (तेंदुह)
cf Sk तिन्दु, तिन्दुक, Pk तिदु, तिदुय, तेंदु, तदुभ H तेंदु
and Pk तिदुमय H गीहसी
- 209 तुयुह (4, 3) 'Diospyros embryopteris' (cf Sk
तुम्बुह तुम्बरह)
टिबरह (4, 3) *ibid*
cf Guj टीमरह, H तिवर which presuppose तिवरभ-
टिवरभ- or तिम्युहक
cf Sk तुन्दम् 'belly', lex तुण्डिका 'navel', H दूरी,
Guj डुटी (ND s v. तौद)
- 210 बुदीरो (v । बुदीरो, बुदिरो) (6, 98) 'buffalow' Tr has
बुडिरो This seems to be the original form, to be
explained as an agentive in 'इर' from बुद् 'to
immerse, to be submerged in water'. This points
to the characteristic habit of the buffalow cf also
बुदी (6, 98) and भुदीरो (6, 106) 'pig'
- 211 बिहुदुभो (7, 65) 'Rahu' from बिहुदुभो < बिधुदुद
(Pischel, § 9)

(22) palatal/dental variation

cf Pischel, §§ 215, 216

- 212 चुछो (3, 15) 'completely dried up, emaciated'
(परिशोषित)
तुच्छ (5, 14) 'withered, dried' (अवशुष्कम्)
- 213 चच्छ (3, 4 com SH 8, 4 194 'chop' (तक्ष)
तच्छ (SH 8, 4, 194, PSM) 'ibid'
But चच्छ can be also derived from Sk त्वक्ष
- 214 चोत (3, 19) 'goad' need not be connected with
Sk तोत्र, as it can be derived from Sk चुद् 'to
impel

- 215 तुषा (5, 22) स्त्रिः (Sk तृष) and तुषो (3, 15)
सस्नेह may be of different origins cf M तुष 'ghee'
and Old G चोषड 'fatty substance' etc
- 216 सिञ्जुरे (8 30) 'kingdom' (राज्यम्)
cf सिद्धर (8, 30) 'ibid'
सिद्धरथ (8 54) 'ibid'
- 217 मजीरे (6, 116) 'chain fetter' (मङ्गलकम्)
मजीर (6, 141) 'ibid'
- 218 cf also छिण्णोष्मया (3, 29) the Durva grass'
छिण्णोष्मया (3, 46) 'ibid'

(23) सू/सु variation

cf Pischel §211

- 219 पुस् (also पुस्) पुस् (6 53, SH 8, 4, 105) 'to
wipe (मृञ्)
- 220 छिप्पीर (3, 26) 'straw' (पल्लम्)
विप्पीर, सिप्पीर (PSM) 'ibid'
- 221 छिह्दहआ (3, 29) 'cream of curds' (दधिमर)
छिह्दिह्दिमिह्दि (3, 30) (v 1 छिह्दिह्दि) 'curds' (दधि)
cf सिह्दहह (8 54) 'ibid'
cf PK छिह्दो छिह्दि and सिह्दो, सिह्दि
- 222 छिप्प (6, 36) छप्प (PSM) 'tail'
cf Vedic शेष शेष्या 'tail'
- 223 छिप्पलो (3, 28) 'fond of corn' (सस्यपक्षो गो)
cf छिप्प (8 28) 'straw' (पल्लम्)
- 224 पिठोनी (6, 50) पिठुली (6 47) 'a wind instrument
made of straw'

(24) Non-aspirate / aspirate variation.

cf Pischel, § 206-209

- 225 अच् (1, 20; SH 4, 187) = कृष्
अच्छिभ (1, 14) आकृष्टम्
cf अयच्छ (1, 37, SH 4 187), आइच्छ (1, 71, SH 4, 187) = कृष्, and अच्छिरिअच्छो (1 41) = परस्परानर्पणम्
- 226 जाली (3, 45) 'cluster of trees, thicket,' (गुल्मम्)
पाड (3 57) 'cluster of creepers' (लतागहनम्)
R misunderstands लतागहन and renders it as 'a bower of creepers' That it means 'a cluster of intertwining creepers' is clear from the illustration under 3, 57
- 227 जोडिआ (3, 49) 'a hunter' (श्याथ)
होडिओ (3, 60) 'ibid'
- 228 पलही (6, 4), पलस (6, 70) and पलही (6, 82)
- 229 पुस्, (6, 53 com, SH 8, 4, 105) 'to wipe' (मृश्)
पुस (6, 87 com, SH 8, 4, 105) 'ibid'
- 230 अम्मायत्तो (1, 31) 'returned' (प्रत्यागत)
According to Gopala the form is अम्मायत्थो and the meaning 'followed' (पश्चाद्गत)
- 231 उप्पाल (1, 117, SH 8, 2, 174) = कथ
उप्पाल (SH 8, 4, 2) = कथ
- 232 पप्फुअ (6, 64) 'long' (दीर्घम्)
पपुअ (6, 12) 'ibid'
- 233 चप्पल (3, 20) 'falsehood' (असत्यम्)
SH 8, 3, 38 has चप्पल्लय = in the sense 'liar' PSM notes also चप्पलअ in the same sense cf Tn

चपलओ = मिथ्याबहुभाषी and चपल = मिथ्यातन, MP. चपल
and चपलत (DMP). DN (3, 4) च अपर = अमायम्
(Tri has चकुपर = मिथ्या)

- 234 र्च, र्च (7, 3 com; SH 8, 4, 194) 'to chop'
(तधर)
235 बुदी (6, 98), मुदीरो, मुडा 6, 106) 'pig' and बुदीरो
(6, 98) 'buffalo'.

(25) Single/geminate variation.

cf Pischel, § 62-65 87-89, 304 etc

- 236 अद्णो and अद्णो (1 15) आधुल
cf. आदण = आत (SH)
237 ओराती (1, 154) 'long and sweet sound' (दीर्घमधुर-
नमि)
cf ओराती 'rumbling roar' PC PSM etc
238 कीली (2, 45) 'neck' (प्रीता)
कुली (2, 61) 'ibid'
239 जुहमिन् (3, 47) 'deep' (गहनम्)
According to Gopāla it is जुहमिन् (v I जुहमिन्)
240 भमद् भम्मद् (6 102 com SH 8, 4, 161) = भम्
241 गिलरो, गिलको (4, 31) 'spittoon' वनद्मद्
242 तल, तल (5, 19) bed (शय्या)
243 डुडुल् डुडुल् (4, 15 com 17 com, SH 8 4, 189)
'to search' (गवेष्ट्)
244 हिला, हिला (8, 66) 'sand' (वातिका)
245 तद्, तद् (5, 5 com SH. 8, 4, 137) 'to stretch'
(तन)
246 गडुली and गडुली (4, 20) 'tortoise' (कच्छप)

- 247 जेडाडी (4, 43), जिडाडी (PC 8, 2, 1) 'a head-ornament'
- 248 सपणा सपणा (8 8) 'wheat flour for preparing the sweetmeat घृतपूर'
- 249 वेदूणा (also वेदूणा), विदूणा (7, 65) 'shame' (लज्जा)
- 250 लयो and सखो (2, 77) 'the left hand' 'a donkey' cf Sk सखं mutilated crippled, imperfect, dwarf-fish' (EWA 1 304, IAL 3832)
- 251 बोक्लिो (7, 80) 'falsely brave, a pseudo brave person' (बोक्लिो stands for बोक्लिो or बुक्लिो, 'इल' being a possessive suffix) (अलीश्वर)
- बुङ् means 'to thunder, to bark, to shout, to make an empty boast'
- cf बुकासारो (6, 95) 'a coward'
- This parallels Sk गेहेनदी and गोदेनदी

(26) Loss of a nasal

- 252 अवेसी, अवेसी (1, 8) 'a panel of the entrance door' PL (791) has अवेसि in the same sense (फल्लिह is फल्ल 'plank' according to PSM and Doshi in PL but वरिष 'door-bolt' according to Doshi in DN p 16)
- 253 अदगमिआ, अदगमी (1, 37) 'stale (or 'wet') hardened dough' (स्त्रीभिर्गर्भुपिनदगिदा)

(27) Loss of initial vowel

cf Paschel, § 162

- 254 रजन, रज्जा (7, 3) = रज, रुज्जम्
- cf Pk. अरजत (PSM), Sk अनगर, अजिगर 'a small earthen water-jar' At MP. 5, 19, 11 and 93, 2,

4 it is glossed differently with भलञ्जर, अलिञ्जर, जलभाजन and भलञ्जल. Tr. and PL. also record the word.

cf. M. रञ्जिण 'a large earthen water jar'.
(DPM. 195).

255. अहोरण (1, 25) 'upper garment.' (उत्तरीयम्).

होरण (8, 72) 'a cloth'. (वस्त्रम्).

256. अम्युषट (1, 23), यडङ् (5, 26) = मन्नातकम्.

257. वायणं (7, 57) 'present of food' (भोज्योपायनम्).

This obviously derives from Sk. उपायनम्, Pk. उवायणं with apheresis of उ°. cf. Sk. lex. वायन, Guj. वायणु 'present of sweetmeats during a religious or festive occasion'.

In ओलङ्ग (1, 162) and लङ्ग (7, 18), ओलिती (1, 159), लिती (7, 22) and ओलेहो (1, 172) = अग्न्यासक्त, तृणापरः and लेहो (7, 25) = लम्पट, the difference is possibly due to the prefix ओ° (< अप-, अव-, उद्-).

(28) Loss of an initial syllable.

Cf. Pischel, § 150.

258. उष्वाढं (according to some विउष्वाढ) (1, 129) 'extensive, free from misery' (विस्तीर्णम्, गतदुःखम्)

259. मलहरो (6, 120) 'tumult' (तुमुलः).

विमलहरो (7, 72) 'confused noise' (क्लृक्लृक्).

It is not clear whether विमलिअं (7, 92) सप्तशब्दम् 'noisy' is connected with this.

In Ap. literature मलहर alone is found (see PC. 36, 12, 1; 40, 13, 4; 72, 1, 4; 87, 12, 3; differently glossed as शब्द, गर्जि, शोक).

260. वाहगणो or वाहगणओ (7, 61) 'an astrologer who fixes the auspicious day for the marriage' (मन्त्री).
 विवाहगणओ (6, 111) 'ibid'.

DN. 6, 111 gives मन्त्री in the sense of विवाहगणक. But when it is given as the meaning of वाहगणो at 7, 61 R. misunderstands it and hence he renders it as 'a minister'.

261. णडुली, णडली (4, 20) 'tortoise' (कच्छप)
 डुली (5, 42) 'tortoise'.

cf. डुलि (*Amarakośa*), डुलि, दौलेय (*Hemacandra's Abhidhānasaṃgraha*) and डुणी in the same sense, as noted by Doshi (p. 385).

(29) Loss of a medial vowel.

cf. Pischel, § 148.

262. कषायलो (2, 22) besides कषायो (< कषायदो) (2, 53)
 'coagulated or inspissated milk' (क्लिष्ट)

DN. 2, 22 also gives कषायली

263. घुघुरी (2, 109) 'frog'.
 घुघुरी (2, 10) 'ibid'.

Both go back to * घुघुरी (onomatopoeic). cf. Sk. घुरघुरा, घुरघुरा, घुरघुरक, घुरघुरक

(30) Assimilation.

264. छडुई (3, 24) 'The plant forget-me-not.' (कपिकच्छू). This has resulted from छडुई (DN. 3, 24) through assimilation of ड् to the preceding छ्. Pk. छुर् 'to touch' might have aided the change under the influence of popular etymology. cf. भिमल from विष्मल विमल, Sk. विह्वल.

(31) Vocalic dissimilation.

When two syllables containing **i** occur in a word the first is changed to **a**.

For a similar dissimilation of **ɛ**, see Pischel, § 123.

In view of the tendency of the pre-nasal **a** to develop as **i** No. 265, 268, 269, 271 can be perhaps better interpreted as cases of that change and placed under a separate head.

265. अंगलिभं (1, 28) 'piece of sugarcane' (इंगल्लम्).

इंगली (1, 79) 'ibid'.

cf. Sk. अङ्गारिका 'stalk of sugar-cane'. cf. also Pk. अंगारी, अंगली and इंगारी, इंगली, all meaning 'charcoal'.

266. मज्झिभं (2, 78) 'censured, blamed; rebuked' (उपात्तम्).

मिज्झिभं (2, 74) 'censure, blame, rebuke' (उपात्तम्).

267. कविह (2, 9) 'backyard of the house' (गृहाधिमङ्गलम्).
किविही (2, 60) 'ibid'.

268. वलिजं and विजिजं (2, 11) 'small piece of wood' (लघुदाह). Cf. Pk. विलज.

269. वंजं (according to some वंही) and रिही (4, 7) 'pieces of cloth stitched together' (सुखा धेवट्टकानि वज्जगग्गानि).

Of these वंजं (वंही) is supported by Guj. धोरेड्डु 'dhoti or sari whose damaged middle portion is cut off and the remaining two pieces are stitched together'.

270. कर्दियो (2, 5) 'chameleon' (शृङ्खलास).

सिक्किड (2, 74) 'ibid'.

Cf. सिक्किदी (2, 32) 'snake' (Sk कर्कट, Pk. ककड 'crab' and Sk. कर्कोटक, Pk कर्कोटय 'name of a snake-king') Guj काचीडो, काचडो, काचीडो 'chameleon'. M. सेकडा, Guj सेकडो, सेकडो 'a crab'.

271 पसदि (6, 10) 'gold' (कनकम्).

Cf पसिदी (PL.) and Tel *pasidi*

272 पिरिडि (6, 47), हिरदी (8, 68) 'kite' (शकुनिका).

273. खारकिदी (2, 73), गोरकिदी (2, 98), रक्कदिआ (7, 4) all meaning गोधा.

274. विहरी, बहरी (7, 32) 'hair'.

(32) उ / अ variation

275. खपरो (2, 69), छपरो (2, 69 corn) 'rough' (रुक्ष).
Cf. Pk. छउर 'sticky substance', 'to besmear';
also DN. 2, 72, SH 8, 4, 154

276 खलिरी (2 70) 'sign' (संकेत)
छलिरी (2, 70) 'ibid'

277. गुलगुंछ (2, 93, SH. 8, 4, 36, 144) 'to throw up'
(उद् + क्षिप्, उद् + नम्) has the alternative form
गुलगुछ (PSM.)

Cf also गुलगुल् and गुलुगुल् (PSM)

278 गुंजुल् (गुजोह्) (2, 93, SH 8, 4, 202) 'to surge up,
to rise up, to be in high spirits' (उद् + लम्)
गजोन्निअ (2, 100) 'hornpilated' (रोमाञ्चितम्); 'tittilated'
(हास्यस्यानेऽस्यर्था यत् गिलिगिलाविअ इति लोके ह्रस्वम्).

- 279 छद्मनी (3, 54) छद्मनी (3 61) 'unchaste woman'
(असती)
- 280 दकुणो (4, 14) 'bedbug' (मत्स्य)
दिङ्गणो, दिङ्गणो (PSM) 'bug'
हेङ्गणो (4, 14) 'bedbug'
- 281 वदम् (4, 15 com, SH 8, 4, 161) 'to wander'
(अम्)
- वदम् (4, 17 com, SH 8, 4, 161) 'ibid'

(33) ओ/अ variation

- 282 छडुली (3, 61) 'sport play' (कीदा)
छोडलिआ (3, 60) 'R'salike play'
- 283a णवो, णोवो (4, 17) 'agent, deputy' (आयुक्त)
cf णव्याउत्तो (4, 22) इषा, नियोगिपुत्र
- 283b ततडो (5, 4) 'flour mixed with curds' (करम्)
तौतड (5, 4) 'ibid'.
- 284 वदम् (4, 15, SH 8 4, 161) and वदोम् (PSM.) 'to
wander' (अम्)

(34) Metathesis.

Cf Pischal § 354

- 285 अइहारा (1, 34) 'lightning'. (विद्युत्)
From अइरादा, Sk अचिरामा
- 286 अंसमसी (1, 37) 'hardened stale dough'
The alternative form ■ अंसमी from Sk. अम्लसमा
'acid like', 'sour and fermented'
- 287 कवल् (1, 141, SH 8 4, 202) and वदम् = वद् + लम्

288. छंकुई (3, 24) 'the plant forget-me-not' (कपिकच्छूः). PSM notes कच्छु also in the same sense (cf. DN. कच्छुरी 2, 11 also in that very sense). Its pleonastically extended form कच्छुई would give छंकुई by metathesis. The tendency to alternate a cluster of stops with a nasal plus stop would give छंकुई.
289. पाडवणं (6, 18) 'falling at the feet;' from पावडणं (Sk. पादपतनम्).
290. बडहारी (6, 97) 'broom'; from बहुभारी, Sk. बहुकारी.
291. मडभो, मयडो (6, 115) 'garden' (आरामः).
292. महभरो (6, 123) 'lord of a forest hideout' (गह्वरपतिः).
Cf. मयहरो (PSM.) 'a village headman'. (cf. महरो 6, 121).
- 293a. वेळुलिअं (7, 77). cf. वेळुरिअं and वेळलिअं (Sk. वैह्वर्यम्.)
- 293b. हिडोळणं (8, 69) 'noise to scare away animals from the field' (क्षेत्रे मृगनिषेधरयः).
Metathesis would give हिडोलणं with which compare हिडोलणं (8, 76) = क्षेत्ररक्षणनादः; हिडोलणय (8, 76) 'ibid.'; हिडोलयं (8, 69) = क्षेत्रे मृगरवनिषेधः (or क्षेत्ररक्षणयन्त्रम्, according to some).

(35) Haplology.

294. नहरी (4, 20) 'knife' (शुरिका).

This has resulted from नहदरी (Sk. नरा-हरिका) through haplology. Cf. Pk. नहदरणी, नहरणी 'a nail-cutter'; Guj. नरेणी, नेरणी, नराणी.

295. आवग (1, 62) deriving from Sk. अपामार्ग through
*अवावग

(36) Miscellaneous.

Under this head are collected pairs of obscure or undetermined relationship. The variations too are sporadic.

296. अयछ (1, 37; SH. 8, 4, 187) and माइछ (1, 71; SH. 8, 4, 187)
297. कलधू (2, 12) 'gourd vessel' and अलाज, अलाव (PSM.) 'gourd'
298. कलेरो (2, 53) 'skeleton' (कडाल), 'dreadful' (कराल); कलेवर (PSM.) 'skeleton' (Sk कडेवरम्, कलेवरम्)
299. चिल्लिरि (3, 11), सिल्लिरिआ (3, 62) यशकः
300. सररो (3, 55), सररो (3, 55) तुणमय पुरुष .
301. गिवाओ (4, 34), गिहाओ (4, 49) स्वेदः .
302. गिविदो (4, 38), गिवितो (4, 32) सुप्तोदित .
303. गिव्वो (4, 28), गिव्वेदो (4, 28) नम्र
304. गिमुदं (4, 36), गिमुदं (SH. 8, 4, 259) पातितम् .
305. गिरको (4, 49), गिरको (4, 49) दृष्टम्
306. चुकुडो, चुकुणो (3, 16) छाग .
307. वकड (7, 35), वडण (7, 84) निरन्तरदृष्टि .
308. गिहुअ (4, 50), गिहुअ (4, 26) सुरतम्
309. गिरगी (4, 31), नीरगी (4, 31) शिरोऽवगुण्ठन .
310. गिद्वो (4, 33), गिव्वो (4, 33) स्तब्धः
311. गाडडो (4, 47), गेडडो (4, 44) सद्भाव
312. गिवच्छण, गेवच्छण (4, 40) अवतारणम् .

313. खोखो (2, 80), थोखो (5, 30) ' part of a garment '
(षट्पददेशः).
314. दुवखं and दुथं (5, 42) जपनम् .
There is also दुग (5, 53) in the same sense.
315. गणो (5, 44), धूणो (5, 60) ' elephant.' cf. गूणो (5, 29) ' horse '.
316. पठठ, पठठे (6, 4), पठथं (6, 66) ' house ' (गृहम्).
317. डिंढी (4, 7) ' pieces of cloth stiched together '
रिंढी (7, 5) ' patched garment ' (कम्पाप्राया).
318. पडवड (6, 14). ' sharp ' (तीक्ष्णं).
मडवड (6, 146) ' ibid '.
319. मुलासिओ (6, 55) अमिकणः.
मुलासिओ (6, 135) स्फुलिङ्गः.
320. पुआइणि (6, 54) पिशाचगृहीता, उन्मत्ता, दुःशीला.
मुआइणि (6, 135) दुग्धी. cf. पुआई (6, 80) पिशाच.
321. पुरुपुरिआ (6, 55) उत्कण्ठा.
मुसुरिआ (6, 136) रणरणकः.
cf. हभइआ (7, 8), रुहओ (PSM.) उत्कण्ठा.
322. विहं (7, 88) ' clear, pure ' (अच्छम्).
विल्हं (7, 61) ' white ' (धवलम्).
323. वेप्पुअ (7, 76) (also वेप्पो 7, 74) भूतादिगृहीतम्.
सिप्पुअ (8, 30) भूतगृहीतम्.
324. पथुच्छुहणी (6, 35) श्वशुरकुलात् प्रथममानीता वधूः.
हथुच्छुहणी (8, 65) नववधूः.
325. अच्छिहरिओ (1, 41) द्वेष्यः, वेप .
हत्थिहरिओ (8, 64) वेपः.

II CORRECTION OF ERRONEOUS INTERPRETATIONS*

In the word list that follows, under each entry first we have reproduced the relevant Deśya item with its place of occurrence in DN. and its Sanskrit meaning (after the DN. Com.). It is followed by English meaning as given by Ramanujaswami, but which we hold to be incorrect. This item is given here under the label '1. (R)'. Next follows the correct interpretation under the label '2. (C)', along with discussion where necessary. Etymological suggestion is rarely, if ever, thrown out.

326. अचल (1, 53) गृहपश्चिमाङ्गणम्, गृहपश्चिमप्रदेशः .
1. (R.) 'the western part of a house'.
2. (C.) 'the backyard or back part of a house.'
327. अच्छिविअच्छो (1, 41) परस्पराकर्षणम्.
1. (R.) 'mutual attraction'.
2. (C.) 'mutual pulling'. cf. अछदिवंछं K. 38, 7; अछ् (PSM.) 'to pull'; अछिअ (1, 14) = आहृष्टम् (R. 'drawn near' but correctly 'pulled').
328. अजराउरं (1, 45) उष्णम्.
1. (R.) 'heat'.
2. (C.) 'hot'.
329. अजो (1, 5) जिनः .
1. (R.) 'Mahāvīra'.
2. (C.) 'a Tīrthankara'.

* See p. 10, 11.

330. अज्जोलिआ (1, 33) कोदागरणे मौक्तिकरचना.
 1. (R.) pearls 'in a chest ornament'.
 2. (C.) 'a design of pearls in a chest ornament'.
331. अट्टम्मिअं (1, 41) प्रतिजागरितम्.
 1. (R.) 'watchfulness'.
 2. (C.) 'attended upon; taken care of'.
332. अणरामभो (1, 45) अरतिः.
 1. (R.) 'dissatisfaction'.
 2. (C.) 'restlessness caused by love's longing'.
333. अणहारओ (1, 38) खल्ल निम्ममध्यमित्थं.
 1. (R.) 'a pit'.
 2. (C.) खल्ल is a sort of cup made from leaves, paper etc. Hence the secondary meaning is 'that which has a cavity or depression in the middle'. The illustrative stanza in DN has अणहारण्ड 'having cheeks with cavities'.
 PSM. gives 'empty' (रिक्त) as one of the meanings of खल्ल and cites the following passage in support :
 जाय खल्लङ्कोला परिसोसियमंसमोणिया घणिय Here too the meaning 'a thing depressed in the middle' fits well. The cheeks are here said to have become cup-like due to deep cavities resulting from emaciation.
334. अणुवज्जिअ (1, 41) प्रतिजागरितम्.
 1. (R.) 'watchfulness'.
 2. (C.) see under अट्टम्मिअ.
335. अण्णण (1, 7) विराहवधूदानम् । विवाहकाले वधू यद् दीयते यद् वा विवाहार्थं वधू एव वराय यद् दानम्.

1. (R.) 'dowry or a present from the bride to bridegroom for marriage.'

2. (C.) 'dowry, or the ceremony of offering the bride to the bridegroom at the time of marriage'.

336. अबसमी, अबमसी, अबसमिआ (1, 37) स्त्रीमितपर्युषितकणिक्का.

1. (R.) 'cooked grain wet with being kept over a night'.

2 (C.) 'dough wet or hardened because of staleness'.

For कणिक्का 'dough' see IAL. 2665. (There under the materials given from Guj. it should be correctly noted that कणक, कणिक (कणेरु) means 'dough,' while कणकी means 'broken grains of rice').

337. अवेही (1, 7) मुष्टिभूतम्.

1. (R) 'a kind of game'.

2. (C.) 'a kind of gambling game in which cowries or similar pieces are concealed in the closed palm and there is a stake on guessing correctly whether the number is odd or even'.

338. अत्युड (1, 9) लघु.

1 (R.) 'light'.

2 (C.) 'small'.

339. अवेसि, अवेसी (1, 8) रुद्धद्वारफलकम्.

1. (R.) 'a plank attached to the doorway'.

2 (C) 'a door panel'.

340. अम्माइआ (1, 22) अनुगा, अनुमार्गगमिनी.

1. (R.) 'going along the way'.

2 (C.) 'a woman who follows'.

341. अलसं (1, 52) कुसुमरक्तम्.
 1 (R) 'saffron-coloured'.
 2. (C) 'dyed in Indian madder'.
342. अलस्य (1, 54) जलाद्रो
 1 (R) '■ fan wetted with water'.
 2 (C) 'a wet cloth'.
- 343 अवगो (1, 15) कटाक्ष
 1 (R) 'a glance'
 2 (C) 'a side glance'. (अपाङ्ग.).
- 344 अवगस्तस (1, 56) कटि
 1 (R) 'the buttocks'
 2 (C) 'the waist'
345. अवडम्भो (1, 2) तृणपुरुष
 1. (R) 'the form of a man made of grass'
 2 (C) 'a scare-crow or dummy made of grass, etc'
- 346 अवडम्बिभो (1, 47) प्रपातनिहत , कूपादौ निरत
 1 (R) 'killed in a well'.
 2 (C) 'one who has died an unnatural death by falling from a height or throwing himself in a well, etc'
- 347 अवदिअ (1, 21) सिद्धम्
 1. (R) 'distressed',
 2 (C) 'spiritless, depressed'.
- 348 अरणो (1, 55) वह, परिवाह , गृहफलहक
 1 (R) 'overflow', 'the plank of a house'.

2. (C) 'flow' or 'a canal, or passage for water',
'a door-panel'

For अवसि (1, 8) and अवणो the meaning is given as घरफलह. But in the com on 1, 8 it is clarified as गृहद्वारफलद्वय.

349 अवस्य (1, 34) विचस्थुलम्

1 (R) 'unsteady'

2 (C) 'agitated, disturbed from its proper place or setting, ruffled'

350. अवयाण (1, 24) आकर्षणरज्जु

1 (R) 'a cord to draw anything near'

2 (C) 'a tether'

351 अवयारो (1, 32) माघाशुक्लविशेषो यस्मिन्निभुदतथावनाद्याचार क्रियते

1 (R) 'a festival in the month of Māgha'

2 (C) 'a particular festival celebrated on the Māgha fullmoon day, with observances like using a sugarcane piece for a tooth-pick, etc'

352 अवयसिणी (1, 46) नासारज्जु

1 (R) 'nose-thread'

2 (C) 'nose-rope of animals' (Sk अपदयेणो)

353 अवराहो अवरोहो (1, 28) कटी

1 (R) 'the buttocks'

2 (C) 'the waist'

354 आभली (1, 61) शाग्मेद

1. (R) 'a kind of bower'

2 (C) 'a sort of thicket'

cf शाड and आदी

355. आइपणं (1, 78) पिष्टम्, उत्सवे गृहमण्डनार्थं सुधाछटा, तन्दुलपिष्ट-
क्षीरं गृहमण्डनार्थमित्यन्ये.

1. (R.) 'a ground substance'; 'whitewash'.

2. (C.) 'flour'; 'lime-plaster used for decorating houses on festive occasions'; 'a paste of rice-flour used for drawing decorative designs in the house (entrance, courtyard, etc.)', according to some. cf. Beng. अल्पना

PSM. wrongly separates तन्दुलपिष्टक्षीरं and गृहमण्डनार्थम् and takes them as two different meanings. आदीपनम्-आदीपना can give us आइपणं — आलिपणा, the latter giving अल्पना.

356. आठसं (1, 65) कूर्चम्,

1. (R.) 'a brush'.

2. (C.) 'beard'. cf. its another meaning धुरकर्म noted in PSM. Doshi wrongly takes कूर्च to mean 'hair between the eyebrows'.

357. आडुआली (1, 69) मिथीभावः.

1. (R.) 'the state of being mixed'.

2. (C.) 'a mixture (prepared by mixing powdery or similar substance with a liquid). cf. Hem.'s illustration and Guj. अडवाड्यु 'to mix (in the above number)'. Doshi understands the word in the sense of 'adulteration', PSM. in the sense of 'admixture'.

358. आणाई (1, 64) यकुनिआख्यं पक्षी.

1. (R.) 'a kind of bird'.

2. (C.) see under पक्षी.

- 359 आमल्य (1, 67) नूपुरगृहम्.
 1. (R.) 'dressing room'.
 2. (C.) 'a casket for the anklet'.
 cf. Guj. घु 'a case for keeping spectacles etc.'
 from गृहम्.
360. आयासलवो (1, 72) नीडम्, पक्षिगृहम्
 1. (R.) 'a nest', 'a cage'.
 2. (C.) 'a nest'.
 Hem. has given पक्षिगृहम् as a rendering of नीड in
 the text.
- 361 आरदरे (1, 78) अविविक्तम् i. e. अनेकान्तम्; सक्तम्.
 1. (R) 'not alone'; 'difficulty'
 2. (C.) 'not lonely, inhabited, populated'; 'narrow,
 closely packed'.
 PSM. interpretes सक्त as 'pervaded'.
- 362 आर्त्तल (1, 65) निकट भयम्.
 1. (R) 'a danger at hand'.
 2 (C.) 'an impending danger'.
- 363 आलीवण (1, 71) प्रदीप्तम्, प्रदीपनकम्.
 1. (R) 'illumination'.
 2. (C) 'a burning fire, conflagration'. With प्रदीपनकम्
 cf. Pk. पलीवण and Guj पलेणु 'fire, conflagration'
- 364 आहुदुरो (1, 66) बाल .
 1. (R.) 'a tail'.
 2. (C) 'a child'.

- 365 इददृढलो (I, 82) इन्द्रोत्थापनम्
 1 (R) 'awakening Indra'
 2 (C) 'ceremonial removal of the Indra's Banner (Indradhvaja) as the concluding rite of the Indra-maha festival'
 Refer to the illustrative stanza.
- 366 इलो (I, 83) वृष्टिनिवारणम्, वर्षत्राणम्
 1 (R) 'a shelter from rain'
 2 (C) 'an umbrella'
 cf इलोरे (I, 83) वृष्टिरक्षणम्, वृष्टिवारणम्
- 367 इलो (I, 83) कृष्ण , कृष्णवर्ण
 1 (R) 'black colour'
 2 (C) 'black, dark-coloured'
- 368 इष (I 84) कील , कीलक
 1 (R) 'a wedge'.
 2 (C) 'a nail, a stake'
- 369 इक्षभो (I, 84) रोजतास्यो मृग
 1 (R) 'a kind of animal'
 2 (C) 'a kind of antelope'
 cf Guj रोज
- 370 उषहारी (I, 108) दोहनकारी, दोग्री
 1 (R) 'a milch cow'
 2 (C) 'a milkmaid, a milking woman'
- 371 उष्णो, उष्णरो, उष्वा, उष्वाहा (I, 87) गर्म
 1 (R) 'warmth'
 2 (C) 'heat'

372. उक्तडिअं, ओक्तडिअं (1, 112) आमान्तम्.

1. (R.) 'seized'.

2. (C.) 'attacked by, overpowered by'.

373. उक्खडो, उक्खाओ, उद्दामो, उद्धामो, उणीलो, उच्चरो (1, 126)
स्थपुटः, विषमोन्नतप्रदेशः.

1. (R.) 'unevenly raised'.

2. (C.) 'an uneven raised place.'

374. उग्गुल्लिभा (1, 118) हृदयरसोच्छलनम्.

1. (R.) 'disturbance or upsetting of the heart'.

2. (C.) 'upsetting of the stomach accompanied by a strong vomiting sensation'.

cf. मडली.

375. उपाओ (1, 126). See उक्खडो.

376. उच्छलिअ (1, 111) छिन्नत्वक्.

1. (R.) 'skin torn off'.

2. (C.) 'with the bark peeled off'.

cf. the illustration and Pk. छलि 'bark, skin'.

377. उच्चोलो (1, 131), उच्चुलो (1, 131) धमः, वेदः.

1. (R.) 'sorrow'.

2. (R.) 'fatigue'.

378. उज्जड (1, 96) उद्वसम्.

1. (R.) 'banished, desolate'.

2. (C.) 'deserted'.

cf. Guj. ऊजड.

379. उत्तिविही (1, 122) ऊर्जोर्ध्वं भाण्डदेः स्थापनम्.

1. (R.) 'one above the other'.

2. (C.) 'stacking of piling arrangement of utensils like pots, etc., one above the other in the descending order of their size'.

cf. Guj. उत्तरड, M. उत्तरंड.

380. उद्दामो (1, 126). See उक्कडो.

381. उद्देही (1, 93) उपदेहिका.

1. (R.) 'a minor body (which grows on the diseased parts of the body).'

2. (C.) 'a termite', 'a white-ant'. See the illustration (उद्देहीतिक्कडुड 'with a mouth as piercing as that of a white-ant'), and Guj उधई.

382. उद्दामो (1, 126). See उक्कडो.

383. उप्पीलो (1, 126) „ „

384. उपेहडं, उम्मच्छविभं, उल्हसिभं (1, 116) उद्भटम्.

1. (R.) 'excellent'.

2. (C.) 'intense, fierce'.

385. उब्बूरो (1, 126). See उक्कडो.

386. उम्मच्छविभं (1, 116). See उपेहडं.

387. उग्गडं (1, 124) हठ

1. (R.) 'violence'.

2. (C.) 'stubornness, obstinacy'.

388. उल्लिभं (1, 81) निकृणिताक्षम्.

1. (R.) 'closed eyes'.

2. (C.) 'with eyes glancing sideways'.

389. उल्हसिभं (1, 116). See उपेहडं.

390. उग्गरो (1, 87). See उक्कोलो.

391. उव्वा (1, 87). See उक्कोलो.
392. उव्वाहुल (1, 136) रणरणवा, औत्सुक्यम्.
 1. (R.) 'eagerness'.
 2. (C.) 'yearning due to love-lorn condition'.
 see उसण.
393. उव्वाहो (1, 87). See उक्कोलो.
394. उव्वुण (1, 123) उद्भटम्.
 1. (R.) 'excellent'.
 2. (C.) 'intense, fierce'.
395. उयुओ (1, 89) क्षणम्.
 1. (R.) 'censure'.
 2. (C.) 'fault'.
396. ऊसण (1, 139) रणरणकः.
 उव्वुंसय (3, 31) 'ibid.'
 1. (R.) 'Cupid, the god of love'.
 2. (C.) 'yearning and restlessness in the love-lorn condition'.
 cf. रणरणवा (1, 136) given as a meaning of उव्वाहुल
 and rendered in com. with औत्सुक्यम्.
397. एक्कसिबली (1, 146) शात्मलीपुष्पैर्नवकलिका.
 1. (R.) 'the form of a woman made of silk cotton flowers'.
 2. (C.) 'fresh pod of the silk cotton tree with its flowers'.
398. ओच्छतं (1, 152) दन्तधावनकम्.
 1. (R) 'cleaning the teeth'.

2. (C.) 'a tooth-pick'.

399. ओच्छिभं (1, 150) केगविवरणम्.

1. (R.) 'displaying the hair'.

2. (C.) 'spreading out the hair'.

400. ओज्झाय (1, 159) अन्य प्रेष यत्करेण गृहीतम्.

1. (R.) 'anything first offered to another and then grasped with the hand'.

2. (C.) 'snatched after pushing away another person'.

401. ओत्थभो (1, 151) अवसन्नः.

1. (R.) 'ended'.

2. (C.) 'dejected'.

402. ओत्थरिभो (1, 169) आग्रान्तः, आक्रममाणः.

1. (R.) 'seized', 'seizing'.

2. (C.) 'attacked', 'attacking'. cf. उत्थद् in PC, MP. etc.

403. ओत्थिअ (1, 171) आक्रान्तम्.

1. (R.) 'seized'.

2. (C.) 'attacked'.

404. ओत्थिअ (1, 171) see ओत्थिअ.

405. ओरिहो (1, 155) अविरकालः.

1. (R.) 'a short period'.

2. (C.) 'recent time, time that is not long past'.

406. ओरुंज (1, 156) नास्तीतिमणितर्भा कोडा.

1. (R.) 'a gesture expressive of negation'.

2. (C.) 'a game involving saying "no" "no".'

407. ओरिमा (1, 153) उद्देही, उपदेहिनी

1 (R) 'a minor body (which grows on the diseased parts of the body)'

2 (C) 'white-ant, termite'

See उद्देही

408 ओलुंयओ (1, 163) तापिकाहस्त

1 (R) 'a go-between'

2 (C) 'a spatula shaped turn spit used to turn *chapatis* under baking'

तापिकाहस्त is a Sanskritization of the Guj derivative तावेधो, तवेधो in the same sense.

409 ओहट्टिअ (1, 159) see ओम्नाय

410 वजवो (2, 11) तृणाणुकर

1 (R) 'a stack of grass, etc'

2 (C) 'sweepings or litter, containing grass, etc'

411 कडइओ (2, 22) स्थपति .

1 (R) '■ chief, king'

2 (C) 'a mason'

412 कडसला (2, 19) वक्रमेवधारं लोहायुधम्

1 (R) 'a sickle'.

2 (C) ■ one edged, crooked iron weapon'

413 कणिआरिअ वण्यस्सरिअ, वण्णोस्सरिअ, काणच्छी (2, 24)
काणाशिरिअम्

1 (R) 'looked askance

2 (C) 'amorous side glance'

414 वण्यस्सरिअ (2, 24) See कणिआरिअ

- 415 कण्णोच्छडिआ, कण्णोद्धत्ती (2, 22) दत्तकर्णा, या भाषणार्थं परवाक्यं
गृह्णाति
1 (R) 'overhearing'
2 (C) 'a woman listening intently with a view to report'
- 416 कण्णोद्धत्ती (2, 22) See कण्णोच्छडिआ
- 417 कण्णोत्तरिअ (2, 24) See कणिआरिअ
- 418 कतयारो (2 11) See कज्जो
- 419 कवरो, कोत्थर (2, 13) विज्ञानम्
1 (R) 'wisdom'
2 (C) 'skill'
- 420a कयारो (2, 11) see कज्जो
- 420b कदासो कविसा (2, 5) अधमदा मोचकमित्यर्थं
1 (R) 'an armour for the legs'
2 (C) 'a sort of shoe' See अद्दज्जा (1, 33), मोच (6 139)
- 421 कविट्ठ (2, 9) किविही (2 60) गृहपथिमाह्वणम्
1 (R) 'the western courtyard of a house'
2 (C) 'the backyard'
- 422 कविसा (2 5) See कदासो
- 423 काणच्छी (2, 24) See कणिआरिअ
- 424 काणत्थेवो (2 29) विरलाम्बुकणवृष्टि
1 (R) 'a shower of rain'
2 (C) 'a drizzle'
- 425 कावी (2 26) नीला नीलवर्णा

1 (R) 'blue'

2 (C) 'indigo' cf Sk lexicons नीला, नीलवर्णा 'the indigo plant' But H काइ means 'moss'. cf Sk नीली, जलनीली 'moss' With नीली, cf Guj लील 'moss'

426 कासारं (2, 27) सीतकपत्रकम्,

1 (R) 'lead'

2 (C) '■ lead-sheet'

427. किंपथो (2, 31) कृपण

1 (R) 'poor, pitiable'

2 (C) 'a miser'

428 किविही (2, 60) See कविड

429. कुङ्कुटो (2, 13) See उङ्कुटो.

430 कुट्यरी, कुट्टा, कुमारी, कोसट्टरिआ (2, 33) चण्डी

1 (R) 'an angry woman'

2 (C) 'Pārvatī, Śiva's spouse' See the illustrative stanza

431 कुयो, कूयो (2, 62) हतत्यागक.

1 (R) 'one who abandons the stolen property'

2. (C) 'one who forces others to abandon the stolen things'

432 कुडिअपेमण (2, 43) ब्राह्मणविहि-

1 (R) 'sending a brahman'

2. (C) 'forced service rendered to ■ brahman' विहि means 'forced labour' (cf DN कुडिओ, and पेसण 'service')

433 कुमारी (2, 35) See कुट्यरी

- 434 कुरकुरिअ (2 42) रणरणक See ऊसण
- 435 कुरलो (2 63) कुटिलकेश
1 (R) 'curly hair'
2 (C) 'having curly hair'
- 436 कुहिणी (2 62) कूर्पर
As the Sk rendering was erroneously read by R as कूर्पर, he has wrongly given 'camphor' as its meaning instead of 'elbow'
- 437 कुवो (2 62) See कुडो
- 438 कोट्टिबो (2, 47) द्रोणी
1 (R) 'a wooden tub'
2 (C) 'a boat'
- 439 कोत्थरं (2, 13) विज्ञानम्
1 (R) 'knowledge'
2 (C) 'skill'
- 440 कोसट्टहरिभा (2 35) See कुड्यरी
- 441 कोदली (2 46) तापिका
1 (R.) 'a go-between'
2 (C) 'baking pan'
- 442 खड्दरी (2 72) तरुमकट
1 (R.) 'a monkey'
2 (C.) 'a squirrel' cf Pk राडहिला, Guj खदरी 'a squirrel'
- 443 खोदपज्जाली (2, 70) स्थूलधनाग्नि
1 (R) 'conflagration'

2. (C) 'fire from burning big logs of wood'
cf Pk गोदी 'log of wood', G छोड़, छोड़मु 'ibid'

444 गजोद्विज (2, 100) हास्यस्यानेऽहस्पशो, यत् गिलिगिन्नाविभ इति लोके रुदम्

1 (R) 'touching the body in a place where a cry of joy is produced'

2 (C.) 'touching the body in sensitive places to excite laughter', i e. tickling or titillating

The colloquialism गिलिगिन्नाविभ cited in com is preserved in Guj गग्गन्निवा 'tickling, titillation'

445 गणगाइभा (2, 87) चण्डी

1 (R) 'an angry woman'.

2 (C.) 'Śiva's consort, Parvati'.

The word obviously derives from Sk गणगायिका lex 'Durga'. cf. lex गणगाय and गणगति meaning 'Śiva', besides the usual 'Gaṇeśa'

446. गत्तादी (2, 82) गवादनी.

1. (R) 'a pasture'.

2 (C) 'a trough (or a particular place) in the cattle yard holding cattle feed'

गवादनी has this meaning in lexicons cf also its Guj derivative गमाण (f) with the same meaning.

447 गानी (2, 82) See गत्तादी.

448 गोभटा (2, 98) गोचरणा .

1. (R) 'tenders of cows'

2 (C.) 'cow's feet'

The illustrative stanza makes this clear

449 घोली (2 105) गृहगोलिका (v 1 गृहगोर्धिका)

1 (R) 'a small ball'

2 (C) 'a house lizard'.

Sk lex गृहगोलक गृहगोलिका, the variant गृहगोर्धिका, Guj घोली, गरीली 'a small house lizard' and the illustrative stanza make our meaning clear

450 घारी (2, 107) शकुनिकाख्य पक्षी

चिह्ना (3, 9) 'ibid'

धिरिरी (6, 47) शकुनिका

सडली (8, 8) 'ibid'

हिररी (8 68) 'ibid'

R renders meanings of the first two words with 'a hensparrow', of the third with 'a bird', of the fourth with 'a kind of bird' and of the fifth with 'a vulture' cf also आणाई (4 64) शकुनिकाख्य पक्षी 'a kind of bird' (R) But actually all mean the same thing, viz, 'a kite (bird)'. H चील from चिह्ना and Guj समली, समरी cognate with सडली (and perhaps with Sk शकुनिका, Pk सडणि, सडणिम) have this meaning. For चिह्ना, cf H चिह्नाना to scream', Pk चिह्निरि (DN 3, 11) 'a cricket, a mosquito'. They derive from a root meaning 'to send sharp notes', 'to scream'.

451 पुसिरसार (2, 109) अवस्तानम् । मसुरादिना विष्टम्

1 (R) 'the flour of a certain pulse'

2 (C) 'unguents (like the flour of lentil, etc) rubbed before bathing'

cf. अवष्ठाण noted by PSM. from Nāya^o 1, 13 and Vivāga^o 1, 1 in the sense of 'bathing with soap etc.' cf. Guj. पोड़ी in the sense given above.

452. चक्षुः (3, 4) पेक्षणीयम्.

1. (R.) 'beatiful to look at'.

2. (C.) 'show or dramatic performance.'

See the illustrative stanza.

453. चङ्गुला (3, 8 com.) रत्नतिलकम्.

454. चङ्गुलातिलकम् (3, 8) काञ्चनशृङ्गालम्बितरत्नतिलकम्.

1. (R.) 'a jewel' for the first and 'a jewel hanging from a gold chain' for the second.

2. (C.) It is not just any jewel, but the jewel which serves as (or occupies the place of) the *tilaka* on the forehead. This refers to a head ornament consisting of a gold chain with a jewel for pendant that would occupy the place of the *tilaka* mark on the forehead—resembling the presentday दागणी (or probably earlier राखड़ी) or its modified form चादली worn in Gujarat.

455. चेद्वहाया (3, 7) अर्धप्रवृत्तदेहा.

1. (R.) 'half covered body'.

2. (C.) 'a lady with partly covered body'.

456. विच (3, 10) रमणम्.

1. (R.) 'charming'.

Doshi 'attractive'; also 'play'.

PSM. 'sexual enjoyment'.

2. (C.) As the phrase विचष्टियचिष्टा in the illustrative stanza under (3, 10) shows, रमण means here

जघन or मध्य 'waist'. Meaning that her boy has climbed up a tamarnnd tree, the mother taking her baby on the waist rushes to call the boy — this is the purport of the illustrative stanza. So also रमणम्, given as one of the meanings of चुचुणिआ (3, 23) may have the meaning of जघन, मध्य 'waist'

Looking to the meaning मध्य, one is tempted to suggest विच ('the middle') as the correct form for चिच

457. चिमिणो (3, 11) रोमश

1 (R) 'a ram' 'a hog'

Doshi also takes it in the sense of a ram

PSM understands रोमश as रोमाशित, पुलकित, गद्गद

2 (C) रोमश primarily means 'hairy', 'shaggy' and the illustrative stanza (under 3, 11) shows that this is the intended meaning. There the enemies, defeated and driven to the wilderness are described as चिमिणा 'shaggy'; i. e. 'with long unshaven growth of hair'

458 चुण्डभो (3, 17) चूर्णाहत

1 (R) 'powdered'

2 (C.) 'The com on 3, 17 makes it explicit that the sense here is to be distinguished from 'besmeared with powder' (रेणुचिच्छुरित) So 'struck with the powder' is the proper sense, as is shown by the illustrative stanza

459 छारो (3, 26) रिच्छओ, अच्छमल्ल

1 (R) 'a kind of plant'

2. (C) 'a bear'

R has understood अच्छमल्ल correctly under खचल्लो
(2, 69)

460 छुंछुमुसय (3, 31) रणरणक

See under ऊरण

cf छुंछुमुसय (3, 58) मनोदु पम् and सुमह (6, 129) मनस
आकुत्ता

461 जुहमित्त or जूहमित्तय (3, 47) गहनम्.

1 (R) 'difficult', 'grave'

1 (C) 'deep', 'intense'

462 जोणालभा (3, 50) जोयारी धान्यम्

463 जोयारी (3, 50)

1 (R) 'corn'

2 (C) 'jowari, a sort of millet'

cf H जोहरी, M जोवळ

* Guj जुवार, H जुआरि

464 क्षरंको क्षरंतो (3, 55) तुणमय पुरुष

1 (R) 'grass shaped like a man'

2 (C) 'a strawman', 'a scarecrow' It is the
same as Sk चण

cf also अवहणो

465 छोटी (3, 59) अर्धमहिषो

1 (R) 'a species of she-buffalo'

2 (C) 'a young buffalo yet uncalfed' cf Guj
नोटी, छोटी in that sense

466 गिब्वडो (4, 29), पउडो (6, 4) एदपथिमात्रणम्

1 (R) 'The western courtyard of a house'

2 (C) 'The backyard of a house'

467. डल (4, 7) पिटिका.

1. (R.) 'a boil'.

2. (C.) 'a bamboo basket'.

cf. H. डाला, डाली, Guj. डालु, डाली, PSM. and the illustrative stanza

468. 469. तंबिरा (5, 5), तंबरशी (5, 5) गोधूमेषु कुङ्कुमगच्छाया.

1. (R.) 'the saffron colour of wheat'.

2. (C.) 'the saffron tinge that develops in wheat (as a sort of disease).'

It is called here कुङ्कुमिमा. In Guj. it is known as गेरू which also means 'red ochre' or its colour.

470. बीबिआ (5, 53) उपदेहिका.

1. (R.) 'a secondary body (which grows on diseased part of the body).

2. (C.) 'white ant'.

cf. H. बीमक; उदेही and उपदेहिआ (1, 93) and G. उधरं 'white ant'.

471. दोद्विओ (5, 49) चर्मकूपः.

1. (R.) 'a pore of the skin'.

2. (C.) 'a leather bag (used as water-carrier).'

This is clear from the illustrative stanza.

472. दोहनहारी (5, 56) पारिहारिणी.

1. (R) 'a maker of garlands'.

2 (C.) 'a milk-maid carrying a milking vessel'.

पारी (6, 37) means दोहनमाष्टम्.

473. पडोहर (6, 27) गृहपथिमात्रणम्.

See उमणं, निव्यूहं.

474 पशुषी (6, 70).

The second meaning is given in Pk. as पारिहारिणी, in Sk. as दोहनहारिणी.

1. (R.) 'a cow which avoids milking'.
2. (C.) 'a milkmaid carrying milking vessel'.

This is the same as दोहनहारी (5, 56) which also is paraphrased as पारिहारिणी. It is possible that in Hemacandra's sources पशुषी was rendered by पारिहारिणी (6, 31), both applying to a buffalo which has calved a long time back and which gives plenty of milk: but the sources might have confused पारिहारिणी with पारिहारिणी and hence the second meaning of पशुषी, viz., दोहनहारिणी.

475. पक्षं (6, 64) बाणस्य पलम्.

1. (R.) 'a kind of fruit'.
2. (C.) 'head of an arrow'

476. पञ्चदशेष्ट (6, 51)

The Pk. meaning is discussed by Doshi (p. 432; along with the variants. His suggestion that the text should read बालमवकदुष्ट, and the meaning 'a ball made of hair' as supported by the illustrative stanza appears quite sound.

477. फरलो (6, 82) फलकः.

1. (R) 'a board', 'a slab'.
2. (C) 'a shield'.

478. बोहित्यो (6, 96) प्रवहणम्.

1. (R.) 'a litter, carriage or conveyance
2. (C.) 'a boat, a raft'.

cf PSM, Old Guj बोहिय, Sanskritised as बहित्र
'a raft'

479 महाकरी (6, 102) प्रलम्ब

1 (R) 'hanging down, pendulous'.

2 (C) 'long'

See the illustrative stanza

480 मडली (6, 113) हृदयरसोच्छलनम्

1 (R) disturbance or upsetting of the heart'

2 (C) 'vomitting sensation in the stomach'

cf Guj मोळ f 'ibid'

See under उग्गुल्लुडिआ

481 मत्तालबो (6 123) मत्तवारण

1 (R) 'a wild elephant'

2 (C) 'varandah'

See PSM under मत्तवारण and मत्तालब

482 भाणसी (6 147) चन्द्रवधू

1 (R) 'the wife of the moon'.

2 (C) The rainy season insect Indragopa'

In Hindi it is called बीरबहूटी (Sk वीरवधूटी) इन्द्रवधू or चन्द्रवधू

483 मायडी (6 129) श्वेतपटा प्रव्रजिता

1 (R) 'a female mendicant wearing white garmets'

2 (C) 'a Śvetāmbara Jain nun'

484 मुग्गुरिग (6, 136) रणरणक

1 (R) 'Cupid, the god of love'

2 (C) 'longing due to love-lorn condition' See

ऊसण

485 रेरलिआ (7, 10) बाहुकावर्त .

1. (R) 'a place filled with sand'

2 (C) 'a cyclonic sand storm'

486 यज्जा (7, 32) अधिकार

1 (R) 'authority'

2 (C) 'a topical division (in an anthology etc.)'
cf the divisions in यज्जा in the anthologies like
यज्जाल्लग, etc Sk source is वज्जा

487 वामणिओ (7, 39) नष्टप्रयादाता

1 (R) 'One who receives what is lost'.

2 (C) 'one who recovers a lost thing'

488 वाहगणो, वाहगणओ (7, 61) वन्त्री

1 (R) 'a minister'

2 (C) 'an astrologer who fixes days for marriages'.
गती (6, 111) is actually recorded with the meaning
विवाहगणओ, Sk विवाहगणक which is the same as our
वाहगणओ

489 विलिन्विली (7, 70) कोमलविस्थामतनु

1 (R) 'a tender and weak body'.

2 (C) 'one who has a tender and weak body'.

490 विद्वम् (7, 64) पिञ्जितम्

1 (R) 'dyed or coloured'

2 (C) 'dishevelled' (lit. 'carded' as cotton).

cf वित् (PSM) 'to card' Guj पोख्तु, and विद्वम्
(7, 63) पिञ्जितम्

491 वेदिविद्ध (7, 78) सकम्.

1 (R) 'difficulty'

2 (C) 'a pressing crowd'

492 बोसट्ट (7, 81) मृतोत्पठितम्

1 (R) 'supported and rolling'

2. (C) 'filled and emptied'

493 सडली see under घरी

494 सतयइअ and साणइअ (8, 13), Pk सेअविअ, Sk उत्तजितम्

1 (R) 'excited'

2 (C) 'sharpened'.

This is clear from Pk सेअविअ and from the derivation of साणइअ from शाण

495 सडला (8, 6) डुशी

1. (R.) 'a sort of ladle'.

2 (C) 'an iron weapon'.

डुशी has also the meaning 'a heavy iron bar used for digging'

496 साणइअ see सतयइअ

497 498 साहजभो, साहजणा (8, 27) गोक्षुर

1 (R) 'a cow's hoof'

2 'Tribulus lanuginosus'

499 हयग्री (8, 61) हस्तवृत्ती

1 (R) 'an ascetic's staff to support his hand'.

2. (C) 'a seat (of mat etc) to be carried in hand'

500 हडरो (8, 62) सतृष्ण

1 (R) 'thirsty'

2 (C) 'yearning', 'longing'

501. हिररी see under घरी

III SOME DIŚYA ITEMS FROM SVAYAMBHŪ'S PAUMACARIYA I-XX

(1) ITEMS COMMON WITH THE DN.

502. अग्निम् (1, 37; 78; SH. 8, 4, 174) 'meet' (सम् + गम्).
cf. अग्निम् (PC. 6 12 9, 7 13 9, 8 9 8, 17 1, 17 11
10 etc.). 'to confront in a battle, fight, fall
upon'; अग्निम् (PC 17 9 3; p. p. p. अग्निम् 4 7 10,
4 8 1, 10 9 9 etc.) 'ibid.'.
अग्निम् (VPC. 6, 182; 98, 27; PSM.) = a w. r. for
अग्निम्.
So also अग्निम् Śaṅ.; PSM. See DMP. No. 5, 6.
503. अक्षि (SH. 4, 39) 'offer, give' (अर्प).
cf. अक्षि PC. 13 3 10, 21 5 8, 21 13 3 'ibid.'
(ग्ल दा), अक्षि MP. 25 6 7, 31 28 3 (DMP. 795).
504. अवलुआ (1, 36) 'anger' कोपः .
cf. अवलुआ PC 20 11 4 gl. चित्तखेदः .
505. अहोरण (1, 25) 'an upper garment' (उत्तरीयम्).
होरण (8, 72) 'a cloth' (वस्त्रम्).
cf. अहोरण 14 7 8, 14 10 5 (the compound can
be interpreted as containing अहोरण or होरण) (gl.
उपरितनवस्त्रम्).
506. आयामो (1, 65) 'force' (बलम्), according to others,
'long' (दीर्घः).
cf. आयाम् PC 7 7 9, 17 3 8, 17 7 9 'to exert
force' (gl. सामर्थ्यं क).

- 507 उचोलि (1, 131) 'lower garment' (नीची)
 cf PC उचोलि PC 9 3 1, 20 3 3 'lap' (उत्सङ्ग),
 MP 22 15 10, 56 7 7 'folds of a garment near
 the lap' (gl कटीबल्लम्) See DMP 816
- 508 उप्पीओ (1, 126) 'a collection' (सङ्घात)
 cf उप्पील PC 13 6 3, 31 2 1, 66 3 1 etc 'ibide'
- 509 उल्लुक्क (1, 92, SH 8, 4, 116) 'break' (भ्रुत्)
 cf उल्लुक्क PC 14 5 4, 15 3 9 'hide'
 cf लुक्, णिलुक्क in the senses of 'break' (4 51, SH
 8, 4, 116) and 'hide' (4, 51; SH 8, 4, 55)
- 510 उप्पाल (1, 117, SH 8 2 174, PSM)
 उप्पाल् (SH 8, 4, 2, PSM) 'tell, narrate (कथ)
 cf अप्पाल् (PC 3 9 5, 29 8 7 — v 1 उप्पाद्, 55 2
 7 — v 1 उप्फाल्, gl कथ्, वि + भा + ख्या)
- 511 ओड्डण (1, 155) 'an upper garment' (उत्तरीयम्)
 cf उड्डण PC 14 3 3, 18 5 8 'ibide'
- 512 ओत्थरिओ (1, 169) 'attacked' (आक्रान्त)
 cf. ओत्थरिय MP 75 4 12, 78 9 21 etc 'attacked,
 proceeded to fight'
 उत्थद् PC 12 9 3, 15 7 8 etc, MP 61 11 3, 86
 9 2 etc 'attack proceed to fight' (gl युद्धार्थं उत्था)
 See DMP 823
- 513 ओल्लुगो (1, 164) 'a servant' (सेवक)
 cf ओल्लग्ग PC 7 6 5, 66 6 3 etc, MP 6 5 5,
 23 12 4 etc 'serve' (सेव्) and ओल्लग्ग PC 2 9 6
 25 3 10, 68 8 2 'service' (सेवा)
 See DMP 744

- 514 कणरिञ (2, 20) 'torn, rent' (दारितम्)
cf कण् MP. 52 18 8, 54 5 21, 88 12 11 'tear, cut', कणरिञ PC 15 4 5, 15 5 3, 17 8 6 etc., MP 11 19 10, 'torn', कणरण MP 2 17 7 'cutting asunder'.
See DMP. 526 527.
- 515 वाहुम् (2, 50, SH 8, 4, 168) 'play, rejoice' (रम्)
cf कोदुमिञ (v) कोदुमिञ PC. 14 11 8 'sexual intercourse' (gl मुरतम्), कोदुमिञ PC 79 11 4 'ibid'
cf PSM कोदुम and कोदुमिञ
- 516 निरारिञ PC 16 3 10, 16 7 6, 57 1 4 etc., MP 2 18 8, 9 26 3 etc 'definitely, excessively, constantly' (gl आत्तयेन, अनिवारतम्, केवलम्, अत्यन्तम्)
See DMP 1042
- 517 उद्वरि (SH 8 4, 422) 'surprising wonderful' (अद्भुतम्)
cf PC उद्वरि 1 10 1 meaning possibly 'claiming marvels' though gl interpretes it as 'making dogmatic assertions' (द्वोक्थिषुक्)
- 518 छिञ्जो (3, 36) 'an adulterer' (भार), छिञ्ज SH 8, 2, 174 'an unchaste woman' (कुलदा)
cf छिञ्ज PC 69 2 3, MP 54 12 6, PC छिञ्ज 5 13 9, 5 10 2 'an adulteress' (gl पुञ्जो)
- 519 जगडिञ (3 44) 'harassed, oppressed' (विद्रवित, पश्चित)
cf जगड PC 10 7 5, 10 8 4, 25 18 4 33 9 9 etc 'harass, oppress' cf PSM जगड्, जगदणा etc.
See DMP 1337, 1410

- 520 चिचरो (3, 9) 'flat-nosed' (चिपिटनास)
 cf छिचर (v l छिचिर) PC 1 2 11, छिचर (v l छिचिर) MP. 76 6 13 'flat or depressed (with respect to nose)' (gl शृय).
 See DMP. 972 See No 13 earlier in this book.
- 521 छिलर (3, 28) 'a small pond or puddle' (पत्तलम्)
 cf PC 19 6 5 'ibid', Guj छिलर, H. झील, झीलर
- 522 गुप् MP 1 16 4, 15 18 6, 83 2 7, 13 1 8 etc
 गुप्त PC 20 10 5, 23 6 7, 46 4 3, 60 1 2, 72 15 5, 74 16 7, MP 7 24 10, 70 18 11, etc
 'getting entangled in'.
 cf गुप् (SH 8 4 150), Sk गुप् (Dhatupāṭha 26, 123) 'to become perplexed or confused'
 See DMP 909
- 523 गहकलोलो (2, 86) Rahu
 cf PC B 11 4, 20 9 7, 27 10 6, 77 12 2 'ibid'
 (gl ग्रहवरी राहुः).
 cf कलोलो (2, 2) 'an enemy' (शत्रु)
- 524 गजोन्मि (2, 100) 'hornpilated' (रोमाञ्चितम्)
 cf PC 17 11 10, 20 10 8, 26 1 1, 61 12 8 etc,
 MP 14 14 12, 36 16 7 etc 'ibid'
 cf गुलुम् (2, 93, SH 8, 4, 202), गुजोम् (SH 8, 4, 202)
 'shine forth, radiate, sport, appear' See DMP. 991
- 525 खड (2, 67) 'grass' (दृणम्)
 cf 'ibid' PC. 5 7 1, 83 11 3, 83 12 1.
- 526 गिमुद् (4, 40, SH 8 4, 158) 'to bend down with burden' (गिमुदद् = भाराम्बन्तो नमति)

- cf. जिबुद्विप PC 13 H 4, 62 I, 63 II 9 'drooping',
'broken' (६। विचितीकृत, भग्न)
- 527 तन्त्र (5, 5, SH 8, 4, 137, PSM) 'to stretch' (तन्त्र)
cf. तन्त्रिय PC 19 17 6, 63 I 6, 65 2 4 'stretched'
(विस्तारित)
- 528 पुष्पाग्रो (5, 57) 'a bee'
cf. पुष्पाग्र PC 5 14 9, 14 4 5, पुष्पाग्र 56 14 2,
73 14 3 'ibid' (Sk पुष्पाग्रक)
- 529 पहरिक (6, 71) 'extensive' (विशाल)
cf. PC 14 13 5, MP 9 24 12, 66 10 12 etc
'extensive, abundant' (६। प्रचुर, प्रचुर) (= Sk. प्रति +
रिक्, cf. अतिरिक्)
See DPM 377.
- 530 पचवर् (6, 15) 'a pestle' (मुसल)
cf. PC 15 2 6 'ibid'
- 531 पचाद् (6, 29, SH 8, 4, 156) 'taunt, censure'
(उपलब्ध)
cf. PC 6 1 9, 13 3 8, 15 5 5 etc MP 7 5 5,
52 20 19 etc 'jeer taunt, upbraid'
See DMP 1096
- 532 पचलित (SH 8, 4, 420) 'on the contrary' (प्रत्युत)
cf. पचलित PC 10 6 3 (v 1 पचलित पचलित), II 8 7
(v 1 पचलित, पचलित) 16 4 9, 43 3 4 (v 1 पचलित,
पचलित) 'ibid' Bh पचलित PC 71 13 9 'with the
face turned away (?) (विपरीत, पराङ्मुख ?) (Sk प्रत्यनीक)
- 533 पागली (6 40) 'slapping with both hands' (हस्तद्वय
प्रहार,

cf पाणालि PC 14 6 1 'splash of water' (struck with hand) (gl जच्छटा)

534 परिहृच्छ (6, 71) 'clever' पद

cf परिहृच्छ PC 58 8 6, 66 3 3 चपल, PC 23 13 4, MP 14 1 20, 17 14 2 etc वेगवत्

परिहृश्य PC 48 5 2, PSM दृष्ट, MP 38 8 10 पद

पारिहृच्छ PC 12 1 8 वेग.

पदहृच्छ MP. 85 14 2 क्षीघ्र

परिहृच्छिय MP 69 26 4 hastened

Cf DMP 1098, 1104, 1105, 1106

535 पुणाली (6 53) 'an unchaste woman' पुथली

cf PC 12 9 10, 15 14 2, 37 12 8 etc MP. 15 6 6, 18 1 7 etc See DMP 1115.

536 कुलधुओ (6 85) 'a bee' (भ्रमर)

cf PC 7 13 5, 26 2 6 etc MP 49 2 3

cf कुलधय MP 73 27 6, 96 7 9 'ibid'

कुलधय MP 9 10 8

See DMP 156, 157, 158

537 भमलो (6, 110) 'a foolish person' (जड)

भमल (6, 110) 'a disagreeable act' (अप्रियम्)

cf PC 14 2 9 भुमल (v 1 भमल, भुमल) 'artless' (in the compound भुमलमोली 'an artless' naive woman' (cf Guj भम्मरमोली 'ibid'), MP 71 6 11 भुभुलमोली (v 1 भुभुरमोली) 'ibid'

See 'Apabhramśa and Old Gujarati Studies II' Bhāratiya Vidyā 18, 1958, p 69, DMP. 114)

538. ब्रिगरी (6, 105) 'cricket' (चीरी)
cf. PC. 19 3 3.
539. महफरो (6, 120) 'pride' (गर्व).
cf. PC. 3 8 9, 4 3 8 etc. MP. 15 15 11. See
DMP. 1153.
540. मतवालो (v.1 मतवालो) (6, 122) 'intoxicated' (मत्तः).
cf. PC. 14 2 6 मतवाल 'an elephant' (cf. H. मतवाला
'intoxicated;') PSM. मयमल = Sk. मदकल, Guj. मेगल
'an elephant'.
541. मइ (6, 140) 'violence' (बलात्कारः), 'order' (आज्ञा).
cf. मइए 'perforce', 'forcibly', 'with great difficulty'
PC. 18 3 2 38 7 5, 39 19 4 etc; मइ PC. 13 4
10, 22 5 8 etc. (gl इखत्). Guj. मांड, माड माड
'perforce' 'with great difficulty'.
See DMP. 409, 410, 411, 412, 414.
542. मासीमिअ, मासाई (6, 129) 'granting assurance of safety
or protection' (अभयप्रदानम्).
मसीस् 'to comfort (one who is threatened or afflicted)
and assure protection' (PC. 10 2 1, 11 9 8 etc.
मसीस् 'ibid.' MP. 78 24 19, 20 25 4 (v.1. मसीस्),
32 26 3. See DMP. 417.
मसीस (f.) 'comfort, consolation' PC. 5 6 7.
543. मरहो (6, 120) 'pride' (गर्व) cf. PC. 3 9 8, 10 9 6,
11 7 2 etc. See DMP. 1163.
544. मुमुम् (6, 136; SHL 8, 4, 106) 'break' (भङ्ग).
cf. PC. 4 8 7, 8 6 2, 17 9 4 etc.
See DMP. 1181, 1182.

- 545 मेहुणिआ (6, 148) 'wife's sister', 'maternal uncle's daughter' (इयाली, मातुलायजा), मेहुणओ (6, 148 com) 'paternal uncle's son' (पितृभ्रासमुत)
cf मेहुणय 'paternal aunt's son', 'maternal uncle's son', 'brother-in-law' (i.e. husband's brother or wife's brother) PC 6 1 3, 17 10 6
See DMP. 778
- 546 र्खोल् (7, 4, SH 8 4 48) 'swing to and fro' (दोलय्)
cf PC 14 3 7, 13 7 4, 13 12 8 etc
See DMP 1187.
- 547 बुक् (6, 94, SH 8 4 98) 'roar' (गर्ज्)
cf बुक् 'scream,' 'caw' PC 19 3 4, 52 1, 68 11 7
cf DMP. 696, 697, 698
- 548 बिट्टिय PC 10 6 6 'daughter' (पुत्री)
बिट्टी cf SH 8 4 330(3), बिट्ट PSM G H बेटी, H बिदिया
- 549 बिरल (7, 71, SH 8 4 137) 'stretch' (तन्, विस्तार्य्)
cf PC 16 14 7
Also बिरिल् PC 41 2 1, 74 9 10
cf PSM बिरल, बिरिल बिरेल्लिअ, DMP 1241
- 550 वेआरिअ (7, 95) 'deceived' (प्रतारितम्)
cf वेयार् 'deceive' PC 18 12 6, B 10 4 etc;
MP 14 10 8, 98 7 4
See DMP 1256
- 551 वेआलो (7, 95) 'blind', 'darkness'
cf वेत्ताल् PC 5 2 1, 10 1 8, वेत्ताल्हो 5 4 6 'at sunset' ('अस्तमनकाले, सन्ध्यासमये)

- 552 वेदरु (7, 95) 'tender', 'pleasure-loving or voluptuous' (वेदरु, दिल्ह)।
cf PC 10 17 9, 30 5 8, 62 11 6, MP 3 1 11.
- 553 वेदविज्ञे (7, 96) 'disrespect, contempt', 'angered'.
cf बहाविज्ञे 'angered' (बेणहुर, बेणविज्ञ) PC. 4 1 10, 7 5 8, 8 6 1, 20 8 4 etc.
cf वेदविज्ञ DMP 1262.
- 554 सरासग (8, 11) 'long' (दोप्प)
cf सप्पासगत्तग 'length' PC 4 6 7.
- 555 साहुलिका (8, 52) 'a cloth' (बल्लम्)
cf साहुल (f) 'a piece of cloth held above the head of a person carried in procession, to serve as a canopy' (सिरोवन्नसण्ण) PC 14 2 4
- 556 सिरिरे (8, 31) 'curds' (दधि)
cf PC 14 9 3, 24 13 5, 34 13 6 39 8 5, 71 8 9, 90 6 6

(2) ITEMS NOT RECORDED IN THE DN
NOT RECORDED IN THE DN

- 557 भराल PC 2 16 4, 35 14 3, 42 5 5, MP 19 2 4, 56 3 14, 70 15 2, B7 4 7, 102 8 9 'abundant, much, plenty of' (ग्ल बहुल, अपर्याप्त) (DMP 799) —
558. आरोद् PC 11 8 6, 15 3 1, 52 2 7 'attack, engage in battle'
cf PSM रोद् = रुद्
- 559 आवग्ग PC 11 2 7, 12 11 5 etc
'solely and entirely one's own' (ग्ल स्वावीय, गमस्स);

Guj आवयुं, आययु 'solely and entirely one's own'
See DMP. 807.

- 560 आवड (PC 7 6 6, 17 3 4, 29 9 9, 50 8 10, 66 9 5, 70 3 10, 81 13 5) 'go to perdition, be destroyed, disappear' (विलय प्राप्, वि+नश्)
- 561 उद्ध PC 7 11 9, 21 5 9, 25 20 7, 49 5 7, etc
ओद्ध 17 17 4, 46 11 10 'subjected, subdued'
(नियन्त्रित)
- 562 उड् PC 64 14 2, MP 84 11 14, 89 12 6, 101 16 15 'to offer, hold forth, stretch forth' Guj ओड्डु 'ibid', Kan oddu 'ibid'.
See DMP 818 cf समोड्
563. खयाल PC 13 4 8, 58 4 9, Bh 3 24 7, 4 3 1
'a mountain hollow or gl-n'
564. खडक PC 31 3 6, 43 17 8, 81 10 6 'rock' (gl. loosely पक्क) Guj खडक 'rock'
- 565 खेरि PC 13 10 9, 40 16 3, 82 2 7, 82 12 5, MP 8 1 11, 58 19 8 etc 'hostile rankling, malice mixed with anger due to enmity' (gl कलुषता, वैरमोक्ष)
See DMP 899
- 566 खोड PC 13 4 8, MP 2 13 9 15 18 8, 20 5 6 etc 'hollow, a hollow, chasm, deep cavity'
See DMP 900
- 567 गणियारि PC 5 14 7, 7 3 3 etc MP 16 23 5, 25 5 2 etc 'a cow elephant' (हस्तिनी)
See DMP 902

568. झलक (f.) PC. 4 10 4, 4 10 7, 4 10 9 'splash',
MP. 17 13 6, 74 1 22, 74 8 6, 83 13 1. cf. Guj.
झालक, छालक; H. छलक 'a splash'; Guj. झलकावु, छलकावु,
H. छलकना 'to splash out from a container'; PSM.
छुलुछुल्, चुलुछल् 'to splash'.
See DMP. 483.
569. डोह् PC. 2 13 4, 26 11 3 'to muddle (water),
to make turbid or muddy, to set into commotion
or agitation'.
cf. डोहिअ SH. 8, 4, 439(3) 'muddled, disturbed'.
570. डोर (n.) PC. 2 7 3 'cattle', Guj. डोर 'ibid'.
571. निद्रिय PC. 25 2 6, 25 5 6 etc. MP. 35 1 4 (with
respect to eyes under the influence of strong
emotion) 'expanding, moving to and fro or
bulging'.
cf. PSM निद्र, विद्रि = विस्तार.
*See DMP. 1033.
572. निवट्ट PC. 4 8 4, 10 10 3, 17 12 10.
निवट्ट PC. 36 6 8 'cut off, chop off'.
573. तवार PC. 12 3 6, 54 6 1, 62 3 1 'destruction',
'perdition' (gl. विनाश, मृत्युः), MP. 18 1 9, 70 1 5;
तवार 91 3 7 'hell' (gl. नरक, यवम नरक) (cf. PSM,
तवतमा and तमा 'kinds of hell').
cf. DMP. 569, 670
574. तियमद् PC. 1 10 5, 39 4 7, 39 4 9, 69 6 11 etc.
MP. 39 9 5, तियमद्वा 73 13 6 'a woman' (स्त्री).
See DMP. 490.

- 575 तीरि (f) PC 17 6 3, 58 6 5, 75 21 1 'a sort of arrow'. तीर PC 75 17 3 'ibid'.
cf PSM तीरिया (in the compound तीरियासरो from the Samaruccakahā, the interpretation 'quiver' doubtfully put forth by PSM is incorrect) MW s v तीर, तीरिका Persian *tir*
576. दल्वद् PC 4 2 9, 4 8 7, 17 9 3, 20 8 6 etc
MP 16 23 6, 60 11 12 etc 'crush, pound, destroy' (चूर्ण) See DMP 1077
cf M *dalvaṇe* 'trample', G *dālovāto* 'total destruction'
- 577 धव (f) 17 6 2 17 6 9, 52 10 1 'challenge (to fight)' (आह्वानम्)
- 578 धाराय 8 11 1 (w x धाराहर), 84 1 3 'a demon prowling at night' (gl रात्रिचर, राक्षस) = Sk *धाराचर
cf Sk lex धारा 'night'
579. धाराउट्टय PC 7 6 1, 7 7 4, 15 4 8, 19 17 7 etc
MP 52 19 14 'with the face turned away' धाराउत्तय
- 580 धोमाय PC 13 9 1, 26 2 2, 32 13 10, 61 10 7
etc MP 27 14 16, 38 15 4 etc 'to praise' (प्रशस्, श्लाघ)
See DMP 1126
- 581 कम्पाव(य) PC 3 6 9, 8 12 2, 9 14 6, 24 2 8
73 3 8 etc JC 2 1 8, 2 13 4 'a sort of bard' (बन्दिविशेष)
cf DMP 1364
- 582 मड्यवद् PC 15 6 5, 24 10 7, 30 8 4, 31 6 2,
48 13 4 56 2 2, 58 10 5, 64 6 7 etc 'destroyer' (विनाशक, मदक) (mostly at the end of a compound)

- 583 गरक PC 899, Bh 'pride' (गर्व) cf. PSM महप्प, महप्पर, महप्पर.
- 584 रसोइ PC. 17 13 10, MP 85 14 6, 91 21 11, JC 2 23 11 'cooked food'
cf Sk रसवती occurring in Hemacandra's *Parīśīṣṭi-parvan*. G रसोई
See DMP 599
- 585 रेल् 'overflow, flood' PC 497, 17 3 2 etc, MP 145 11, 16 26 12 etc (derived from Sk री 'flow')
cf G रेल्लु 'to flood', रेल (f) 'a flood'
See DMP 559.
- 586 रोक् 'check', 'stop' PC 47 10, 61 9, 17 9 3, 25 15 2
cf H रोकना, G रोकलु
- 587 वट्ट PC 15 12 3, 18 3 7, 19 8 10, 25 3 7, 70 11 10, 72 14 9 etc 'to be sure', 'certainly'
- 588 वागरमाल PC 14 2 6 'festoon of green leaves etc' (H बदरवाल, पदनवार)
- 589 बलिबट PC 18 8 9, 27 3 9, 29 9 9, 30 9 5, 68 9 1, 84 16 2 बलिमड MP 25 18 11, 78 19 33, 80 4 13 etc 'violence' (बलात्कार)
cf PSM बलिमडा See DMP 161
- 590 विहडण्ड PC 14 9 8, 15 11 1, 37 8 7, 37 11 3, 58 7 6 etc 'agitated', 'perturbed' (व्याकुल cf SH 8 2 174)
- 591 विहडण्ड PC 8 9 5, 12 8 6, 17 7 3 etc MP 28 198, 83 4 8 'agitated' 'perturbed' (विह्वल, व्यथित)
See DMP 1250

- 592 वेज्झ PC. 10 10 2, 11 6 3 'a push', cf. PSM. विज्झ.
 593 समुद्, समोद्, समोद् 'offer' 'keep ready' PC. 4 5 9,
 15 11 3, 33 8 6, 45 2 3, 48 1 1, 53 10 2,
 58 9 9, 61 2 2, 80 3 6, 82 2 6, 83 8 6; MP.
 7 12 5, 39 5 13, 77 3 14.

See DMP. 1270 and उद् 'offer' DMP. 818, 819
 (Guj. ओड्बु, ओद्वु 'to offer').

594. साइय (f.) 'embrace' PC. 19 10 1, 26 1 1, 44 9 4,
 53 12 9, 60 9 9 etc.; MP. 5 15 9, 81 6 1.
 (Guj. साई 'embrace').
 See DMP. 1279.

595. सिगिरि PC. 86 3 9; JC. 4 3 8.

'a piece of cloth held above the head of a person
 taken in procession, to serve as a canopy'. (cf.
 PSM. सिङ्गरिआ, Old Guj. सिकिरि, सिगिरि).

See DMP. 1370.

596. सीरिअ 'perced' PC. 6 1 10; MP. 29 15 2 (Ved.
 धी 'to rend').

cf. PL. 924 सीरिओ = भिन्नः.

See DMP. 253.

597. हुलि 'a sort of piercing weapon' PC. 17 6 5,
 58 6 6, 61 1 4.

cf. हुल् 'to pierce', MP. 84 6 4; NC. 7 7 10; हुल्
 'to throw' SH. 8 4 145.

See DMP. 1311, 1312

cf. हुल् 'to fix on a stake, to pierce' MP. 7 5 10,
 76 8 6 etc; हुलाहुलि 'acts of mutual piercing' PC.
 52 9 3 (H. हुलना 'to pierce'. See DMP. 1313.